

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

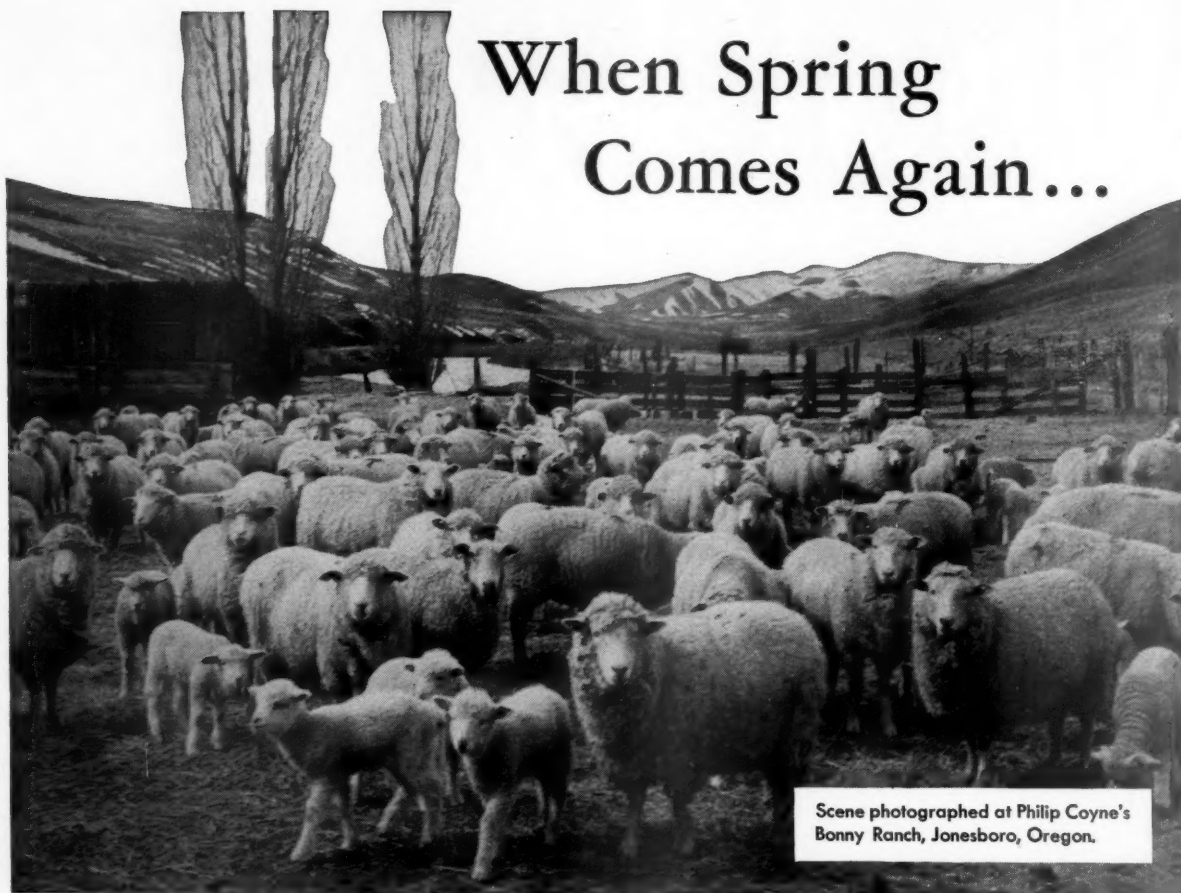
Volume XLII

JULY, 1952

Number 7



When Spring Comes Again...



When spring rolls round again will you have the kind of lamb crops and wool clips that put money in your pocket? The number and kind of lambs you have may depend on how you feed your ewes over the winter.

The ewe has three big jobs—she must keep up her own body, grow wool, and feed the unborn lamb. When range is sparse and temperatures tumble, that's when your flock needs the right ration to carry them through.

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drates needed for heat and energy... supplies protein for wool and body growth and reproduction... helps get big lamb crops and make lots of milk. That's why thousands of sheepmen feed Purina Range Checkers year after year.

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FAMOUS MIDWEST BREEDER DIES

Jasper F. Walker, 73, president of the Ohio Sheep Breeders Association and an organizer of the Ohio Wool Growers Association in 1918, died at his farm near Gambier, Ohio early in June. He was nationally known for his work in breeding Merino, Southdown and Corriedale sheep.

42 NEW VETERINARIANS

Forty-two doctor of veterinary medicine degrees were presented at the June 18th commencement of the University of California, Davis. The future veterinarians will be the first to receive such a degree from the University since the 1900 class graduated and the veterinary school closed at the turn of the century.

Dr. George H. Hart, dean of the recently organized school of veterinary medicine, was high in the praise of California's newly trained veterinarians, 41 of whom saw service with our armed forces.

The average age of the 1952 veterinary graduating class is 30 years, six months. The youngest graduate is Norm Baker, 26, from Goleta. Alan G. Perkins, San Leandro, holds the senior age position; he is 40.

Opportunities for employment look good for the 42 veterinary graduates. The United States Government has offered the entire graduating class positions with the Bureau of Animal Industry, on the basis of their University records. Private practice, other official positions, further study, and various positions with industry are the destination of the majority.

—University of California

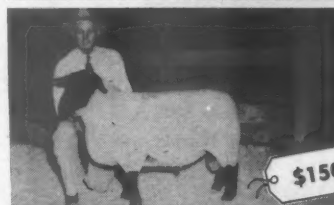
PREMIUMS FOR CHICAGO SHOW

Premiums of over \$100,000 were approved for the 1952 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show by directors of the show at a recent meeting in Chicago. The dates of this 53rd annual exposition are November 29 to December 6. It will be held at the International Amphitheatre and in a large area of the adjacent Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Here's The Record!



At the 1951 National Ram Sale, six SUFFOLK rams each brought \$1,000 or over. The SUFFOLK was the only breed in the sale to enjoy this honor.



This is highly indicative of the place of esteem held by the SUFFOLK breed in United States sheep production.

You, too, will find SUFFOLKS PAY because of:



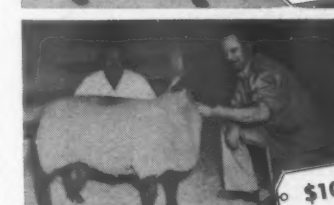
1. Small, smooth heads . . . LESS TROUBLE AT LAMBING TIME.



2. Alertness . . . THEY ARE ACTIVE—BETTER RUSTLERS.



3. Open face . . . NO WOOL BLINDNESS.



4. Unequalled constitutions . . . GREATER HARDINESS, BETTER RUSTLERS, MORE LAMBS THAT GET FAT FASTER.

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See and buy the nation's outstanding SUFFOLKS at the NATIONAL RAM SALE, NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH, AUGUST 18 and 19; also at the following sales: Pullman, Washington, August 2; Filer, Idaho, August 6; Pendleton, Oregon, August 15; Ephraim, Utah, August 23; Lakeview, Oregon, September 8; Vernal, Utah, September 15; Idaho Falls, Idaho, September 17; Miles City, Montana, September 18; Pocatello, Idaho, September 20; Casper, Wyoming, September 24-25; Denver, Colorado, September 30; Spanish Fork, Utah, October 9.

For Complete Details,
Including List of Breeders, Write

AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

C. W. HICKMAN, Secretary, MOSCOW, IDAHO

"Recognized By The Canadian National Livestock Records"

Friskies

DOG RESEARCH NEWS

No. 16

Authoritative information on the scientific care and feeding of dogs. Published by Albers Milling Company (a division of Carnation Company) under the supervision of Dr. E. M. Gildow, B.S., M.S., D.V.M., Director of Research.

Table Training

Table training, one of the first steps in teaching obedience, consists in placing the puppy on a table with a non-skid surface. A suitable surface may be a rubber pad, a large desk blotter, or a piece of burlap-covered plywood which fits the top of the table.



Early table training helps the puppy grow into a happy, well-adjusted dog.

Slip a headstall over the puppy's head. A headstall can be made from a short piece of rope or leather with a ring at the end so that a loop can be made to slip snugly around the puppy's neck. The upper end of the headstall is then attached to an object overhead so that the puppy's head will be held up.

This teaches the puppy to pose so that the owner can easily groom the coat, check teeth, trim toenails, or train for general handling. Table training should be followed by lead training and other obedience training.

Vomiting

First aid for vomiting—vomiting that is not associated with habit in certain dogs—should consist in keeping the patient

warm, dry, and quiet. Solid foods should be withheld, and when food is given, it should consist of liquids such as milk.

If milk is not taken readily, or is vomited, use whites of eggs that are well beaten, or ice water. Sometimes a small cube of ice forced down the throat will work satisfactorily. Three and a half to seven grains of aspirin, depending on the size of the dog, may reduce the vomiting.

Hot water or heat applied to the abdomen will often afford some relief. Of course, if vomiting persists, a veterinarian should be consulted.



In cases of digestive disturbance the dog should be kept warm, dry, and quiet.

Naturally, one of the main factors in keeping the dog's digestive system in good order is the feeding of a proper diet such as a reputable commercial dog food like Friskies. Friskies contains all the elements dogs are known to need and is scientifically balanced to promote good health and sound digestion.

HAVE A QUESTION? Write to Friskies, Dept. Y, Los Angeles 36, California.



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KEEP YOUR DOGS FRISKY

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NEW BOOK ON PACKING INDUSTRY

"Men, Meat and Miracles" by Bertram Fowler is just off the press. It is the story of the birth and growth of the packing industry and sells at \$3 a copy. Julian Messner, New York City, is the publisher.

PENNSYLVANIA WOOL FESTIVAL

Pennsylvania held its first wool festival in Waynesburg, Greene County, on May 24th. About this event the Honorable Edward L. Sittler, Jr., Congressman from Pennsylvania, says: "I spent last Saturday in Waynesburg at Pennsylvania's first wool festival. The parade was wonderful, the floats were beautiful, the Queen and her court were utterly lovely and the program at the Fairgrounds outstanding. Surely Bill Garrison, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Alfred Strosnider, general chairman of the festival, and all who had any share in the great amount of work and planning that had to be done, deserve much credit. According to Chairman Strosnider, just about three times as many people attended as had been expected. Unless I miss my guess, you can look for a second Pennsylvania State Wool Festival at about the same time next year in Greene County and I'll wager that this year will prove to have been 'only the beginning'."

HORSE SHOW AT PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL

A horse show and a rodeo will be presented at the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition, October 4-11, 1952. Preliminary arrangements for the show are in the planning process.

DEVICE TO REMOVE HARDWARE FROM HAY

An electronic detector-rejector to remove iron from chopped hay is being developed at the University of California at Davis by John Dobie and Fred Jacob of the Agricultural Engineering staff.

Heavy losses of cows due to hardware sickness emphasize the importance of removing tramp iron from grain and feed, particularly where it is baled or chopped. Short pieces of iron wire and nails, which may penetrate the walls of the cow's stomach, are held chiefly responsible.

—California University

The National Wool Grower

WALTER NETSCH RETIRES

After 38 years of service, Walter A. Netsch, vice president of Armour and Company, retired on May 31st this year. He has been in charge of the beef, lamb and veal purchases and sales for Armour since 1946.

Garvey L. Haydon has been named general manager of Armour's lamb and veal division and C. E. Scheehy, former general manager of the Company's South St. Paul plant, general manager of the beef division.

IOWA RECEIVES GOOD RAIN

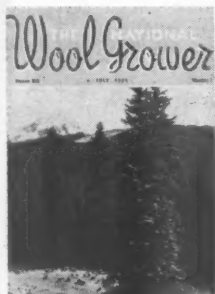
The last two weeks of June brought close to six or seven inches of rain to Iowa. This was just about right so far as moisture was concerned but not hot enough for good corn growth. South of us in Missouri, Arkansas and east Kansas it is very dry.

—Roy B. Warrick
Oskaloosa, Iowa

MANUFACTURERS' SECRETARY RETIRES

Walter Humphreys retired on June 30th from the position of secretary-treasurer of the National Wool Manufacturers Association, a position he had held for 30 years. Glen F. Brown, who has headed the statistical department of the manufacturers' group since 1934, was elected to succeed Mr. Humphreys.

THE COVER



The National Wool Grower is very pleased to present the work of Brett Gray, the amateur photographer, writer and otherwise very talented secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association. He took this

exceptionally striking picture at the foot of Coalbank Hill in southwestern Colorado. Engineer Peak "lifts its proud head" over 13,000 feet in the background. Sheep at the foot of the hill belong to Milton Robb of Mancos, Colorado.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
BUY LIBERTY BONDS
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July, 1952

31st Annual IDAHO STATE RAM SALE

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SUFFOLK SALE OF THE WEST

Suffolk-Hampshires

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2nd ANNUAL WASHINGTON

RAM SALE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1952

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PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

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Romneys - Rambouillets
Suffolks - Hampshires - Southdowns

STUDS, REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED RANGE RAMS

ALL RAMS WILL BE GRADED — ONLY RAMS GRADING 1 OR 2 WILL BE SOLD

Ram Grading: 8 a.m.

Lunch: 12 noon

Sale: 1 p.m.

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For Catalog, write:

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Volume XLII

JULY, 1952

Number 7

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Washington News, July 7, 1952

THE 82nd Congress adjourned today, subject to President Truman's call. Measures adopted during the past two weeks contain several favorable points for the sheep industry, achieved through yeoman efforts of the National Wool Growers Association and its affiliated State organizations and many good friends in Congress.

Labor

The Omnibus Immigration Bill (H. R. 5678) became law June 27, 1952. The House overrode President Truman's veto on June 26th in a 278-113 vote and the Senate took similar action the following day in a 57-26 vote.

Since this measure provides that the first 50 percent of the quota of immigrants allotted to any area shall be filled with needed skill labor, the law should furnish sufficient shepherders and go a long way toward solving the sheep industry's labor problem.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Laboratory

Congress included \$10 million for the establishment of a laboratory for the study of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in an urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H. R. 7860). (Under the law the laboratory will not be located on the mainland of the United States).

Meat Inspection

The conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill (H. R. 7314) agreed to an appropriation of \$14,160,000 for meat inspection. The sheep industry has always held that meat inspection, since it protects the public health, is a public service and the expense involved in that service should be met by the Federal Government.

Range Improvement Fund

The Agricultural Appropriations Act, now waiting for the President's signature, contains an appropriation of \$310,000 for range improvements on national forests, to be available until expended. Also still available for that purpose is the uncommitted balance of the \$700,000 appropriated for the fiscal year just ended, or \$390,000, which makes the total for the current fiscal year, \$700,000. The provision

of last year's act requiring permittees to match the Federal appropriation is eliminated.

Buy-American Act

The application of the Buy-American Act to wool and cotton is made mandatory upon the Department of Defense through an amendment to the Defense Appropriation Bill (H. R. 7391). This means that domestic wool, so long as it is available, must be used in fabrics and other materials used in clothing the armed forces. The exact language of this provision is:

"Provided that no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this act shall be available for the procurement of any article of food, clothing, cotton or wool (whether in the form of fiber or yarn or contained in fabrics, materials, or manufactured articles) not

grown, reprocessed, reused or produced in the United States or its possessions, except to the extent that the Secretary of the Department concerned shall determine that a satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of any article of food or clothing or any form of cotton or wool grown, reprocessed, reused or produced in the United States or its possessions cannot be procured as and when needed at United States market prices and except procurements by vessels in foreign waters and emergency procurements or procurements of perishable foods by establishments located outside the continental United States, except the territories of Hawaii and Alaska for the personnel attached thereto: Provided further that nothing herein shall preclude the procurement of foods manufactured or processed in the United States or its possessions."

Price Controls

While three rousing cheers are in order for the wool growers and their friends in Congress on the above legislation, it is a different story so far as the Defense Production Act of 1952 is concerned. Despite concerted efforts to have controls removed entirely, the Defense Production Act of 1952 (H. R. 8210) as signed by the President on June 30th, continues wage and price controls for another 10 months or until April 30, 1953. While we haven't had access to the law itself, these items of interest to sheepmen, we understand, are included:

1. Farm labor and employees of small business firms are exempted from wage control.
2. Allocation of meat is barred, unless the Secretary of Agriculture certifies that supplies are not sufficient to meet civilian and military requirements.
3. The authority to require the grading and grade marking of meat and meat products is continued.
4. Congress declares its policy on controls as follows: That all controls should be ended as quickly as possible; that until all controls are removed, controls should be suspended on any commodities where they are selling below ceilings or are in sufficient supply to prevent unstabilizing

Sheepmen's Increased Production Program Presented to Agricultural Editors

G. N. Winder, past president of the National Wool Growers Association, talked to some 50 members of the American Agricultural Editors Association at Steamboat Springs, Colorado on June 16th, about the goal set by sheepmen for 50 million sheep by 1960.

Mr. Winder's presentation was made at one of the stops of a four-day tour of Colorado's agricultural area by the editors and their wives. Ranch and grazing operations of livestockmen were viewed in the tour and western hospitality flourished at its best.

The editors represented leading farm papers from all over the United States.

In addition to his talk, Mr. Winder presented each editor with copies of the brochure on increased production and the June issue of the National Wool Grower which featured the Washington dinner at which the program was launched.

economic effects. The same policy applies to services and employment.

5. The so-called Capehart Amendment of the Defense Production Act of 1951 which requires that ceiling price regulations shall cover the highest pre-Korean price plus all subsequent cost increases through July 26, 1951, is extended to processors of farm commodities, including livestock, milk and other dairy products.

6. Where ceilings are placed on any agricultural commodity at the farm level, the OPS must establish margins of profit controls on processors, wholesalers and retailers of that product; only normal mark-ups will be permitted.

7. Slaughterers are no longer required to register separately for each type of stock they kill or prevented from shifting from kosher to non-kosher slaughter or vice versa.

8. Fruits and vegetables—fresh, frozen, canned or otherwise processed—are exempted from controls.

9. Controls of imports of fats and oils, butter, cheese and other dairy products, peanuts, rice and rice products are continued. Limits may be boosted by as much as 15 percent if it is found that such action would help international relationships.

10. Price supports of 90 percent of parity are guaranteed the six basic farm commodities (wheat, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts and tobacco).

11. A new Wage Stabilization Board is to be set up with labor, industry and the public equally represented by members whose appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. The board, however, will no longer have the power to handle labor disputes. The President is requested "to use the Taft-Hartley law to end the steel strike."

12. The emergency court of appeals is given more power than it had to review and set aside OPS regulations.

Senate Study of Interstate Commerce Commission

Under a resolution introduced by Senator Johnson of Colorado, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been authorized to make "an investigation and study of the organization and operations of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of determining what changes should be made in order to promote maximum efficiency."

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Committee Meets

CURRENT foot-and-mouth disease problems in Canada and Mexico, and precautions being taken to keep the disease out of the United States, were discussed June 11, 1952, at a meeting of the industry advisory committee on the disease with Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and other USDA officials.

The committee recommended to the Department that arrangements be made with the Mexican Government to continue the Mexican-United States Joint Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in order to maintain mutual protection for the livestock industries of both countries. The members heard a report on the Mexican situation by Dr. L. R. Noyes, co-director for the United States of the Joint Commission. They expressed appreciation for the fine work accomplished by the Commission and reaffirmed their approval of the proposed opening of the border on September 1, if no further evidence of the disease is found in Mexico.

Action by Canadian officials in combating the disease in Canada was commended, although the committee expressed concern over the generally threatening picture of foot-and-mouth disease the world over, which leaves the United States one of a few major livestock producing countries free of the disease.

Members asked that the Bureau of Animal Industry give further attention to the work of its Canadian border patrol, with special reference to inspection of vehicles crossing the border and sufficient manpower on the patrol to guard against the movement of stray animals which might cross the border.

Government Aid To Synthetic Plants Curtailed

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming wired the National Association office on July 3rd that the Defense Production Administration had announced the previous day that tax amortization or other government aid would not be given to manufacturers of any synthetic fiber but nylon. Exception of nylon is made because of its wide use for parachutes and other direct military needs.

The committee passed a resolution calling for the Senate to take prompt action on the appropriation passed by the House to set up a laboratory for the study of foot-and-mouth disease.

The committee recently has been reorganized in order to give representation on both the Canadian and Mexican borders. Those in attendance were: Lyman Brewster, secretary, Birney, Montana; J. Elmer Brock, vice chairman, Kaycee, Wyoming; Wayland Hoplay, Atlantic, Iowa; Harvey A. McDougal, Collinsville, California; Albert K. Mitchell, chairman, Albert, New Mexico; W. S. Moscrip, St. Paul, Minnesota; Thore Naaden, Bismarck, North Dakota; Allen Rogers, Ellensburg, Washington; and C. E. Weymouth, Amarillo, Texas. Members unable to attend are John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho; Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, New York; and E. Ray Cowden, Phoenix, Arizona.

—U.S.D.A.

J. B. Wilson Heads Wool Bureau Board

J. Byron Wilson, president of the American Wool Council, was elected June 20th chairman of the Board of Directors of The Wool Bureau, Inc. Mr. Wilson, succeeds Douglas T. Boyd, C.M.G., of Riverina, New South Wales, chairman of the Australian Wool Board. Announcement of Mr. Wilson's election was made following the Bureau's annual meeting in its headquarters at 16 West 46th Street, June 17-20.

Ewen Waterman, newly elected chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, was elected chairman of the Wool Bureau's Executive Committee, succeeding Reginald G. Lund, M.B.E., New Zealand member of the International Wool Secretariat. Harry J. Devereaux of Rapid City, South Dakota, former president of the American Wool Council, was elected to the Executive Committee. F. Eugene Ackerman was reelected as a member of the Committee and as president of the Bureau.

Reelected to membership on the Board of Directors are Mr. Waterman, Mr. Lund, Mr. Devereaux, Mr. Ackerman, L. Francis Hartley, South African member of the International Wool Secretariat, and Steve L. Stumberg of Sanderson, Texas, vice president of the American Wool Council.

The Bureau announced that during the coming year it will strengthen its broad program of consumer education and extend the scope of its retail sales training courses. Added stress will be placed on the Bureau's liaison with important trade elements, it was announced.

New Forest Service Chief

LYLE F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service since 1943, retired on June 30th. He is succeeded by Richard E. McArdle, who has been assistant chief in charge of cooperative forestry programs since 1944.

Mr. McArdle was born in Kentucky, spent his early years in Norfolk, Virginia, and received degrees of Bachelor of Science in Forestry in 1923 and Doctor of Philosophy in 1930 at the University of Michigan.

He joined the Forest Service as a junior forester in 1924 and was assigned to the Pacific-Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Following a leave of absence in which he took M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Michigan, he returned to the Forest Service in 1930. He became head of the School of Forestry at the University of Idaho in 1934 and returned to the Forest Service in 1935 to become director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado. Three years later he became director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station and in 1944 went to Washington, D. C. as assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of State and private forestry cooperation.

Freight Bill Audits Available

SEND your freight bills and claims for loss and damage to Charles E. Blaine & Son, 900 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Arizona, for auditing and collection. This service is available to members of the National Wool Growers Association and its State affiliated organizations as well as to members of the American National Cattlemen's Association. It will cost you only 25 percent of the overcharges or claims collected. The customary charge for this type of service is 50 percent of collections made.

Mr. Blaine requests that sufficient information be sent on which to base claims, to facilitate the work involved. The material requested includes: (1) Original paid freight bills; (2) either the original or certified copy of the livestock contract or bill of lading; (3) documentary evidence showing the cost of animals comprising the shipment at point of origin; (4) the destination weights or if not weighed at destination, the origin weights secured not more than five days in advance of the time of shipment (if neither origin nor destination weights were obtained such information should be given and the estimated weights of the livestock on arrival at destination sent.)

Claims paid and remitted to livestockmen by Mr. Blaine during June totaled \$2,052.47. The total included overcharges of \$1,284.75 and loss and damage claims of \$767.72.

Idaho's Midyear Meeting

IDAHO wool growers will gather for their regular midsummer meeting at dinner the evening of August 6th, following the ram sale. President David Little, in calling this session, has announced: "It is a good time for us to take a look at some of the important and pressing issues affecting

our business about which we collectively can do something."

In Memoriam: R. W. Hogg

R. W. Hogg, 83, prominent Hampshire breeder of Salem, Oregon, died on May 18, 1952, following a stroke. Mr. Hogg was well known, particularly in the western part of the country. High tribute is paid his leadership in agricultural cooperative projects. The firm of R. W. Hogg and Sons has been a consignor to the National Ram Sale for many years. Mr. Hogg was the father of Ronald Hogg, who is well known to consignors and buyers at the sale.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR FOR 1952

JULY												AUGUST												SEPTEMBER											
			1	2	3	4	5									1	2											1	2	3	4	5	6		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12						3	4	5	6	7	8	9									7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19						10	11	12	13	14	15	16									14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26						17	18	19	20	21	22	23									21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
27	28	29	30	31								%	25	26	27	28	29	30									28	29	30						

OCTOBER												NOVEMBER												DECEMBER											
				1	2	3	4										1												1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11						2	3	4	5	6	7	8									7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18						9	10	11	12	13	14	15									14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25						16	17	18	19	20	21	22									21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
26	27	28	29	30	31							%	24	25	26	27	28	29									28	29	30	31					

National Association Events

- ★ August 18-19: National Ram Sale, Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah.
- ★ December 7-10: National Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Conventions and Meetings

- July 23-25: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.
- October 30-31: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.
- November 3-4: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
- November 6-8: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
- November 10-11: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
- November 10-12: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo.
- November 13-15: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
- November 17-19: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, Denver, Colorado.
- November 18-20: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Butte, Montana.
- December 7-10: National Wool Growers Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- January 5-7: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Kansas City, Mo.
- February 8-10, 1953: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Shows

- October 4-11: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
- October 31-November 9: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.

November 15-19: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 29-December 6: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

January 16-24, 1953: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Sales

- July 21-22: San Angelo Rambouillet Sale, San Angelo, Texas.
- August 2: Washington Ram Sale, Pullman, Wash.
- August 6: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
- August 14-15: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- August 15: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.
- August 18-19: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- August 23: Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.
- September 8: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.
- September 15: Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah.
- September 17: Idaho Purebred Sheep Breeders Inc., Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
- September 18: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.
- September 20: Idaho's Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
- September 24-25: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
- September 30: Colorado Ram Sale, Denver, Colo.
- October 9: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- December 3: Utah State Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Good Meetings in South Dakota

RAPID City, South Dakota, was the gathering place of Executive Committee men of the National Wool Growers Association and members of the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council, Inc., for two full days of work and play on June 23rd and 24th. Because many of them brought their wives and families, the occasion took on the atmosphere of an Association summer outing. And the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association and the Women's Auxiliary provided generously for the entertainment of all groups and ages.

Luncheons by the Chamber of Commerce and the Elks Club were given for all the men attending the meetings on Monday and Tuesday. There were teas and tours of Rapid City and its scenic surroundings, such as the famous Rushmore Monument, for the women, and when opportunity permitted an unusual number of women attended the committee meetings.

For everyone there was an informal reception and smorgasbord the evening of June 23rd at the Alex Johnson Hotel.

And the younger members of the industry—the three daughters of Vice President and Mrs. John H. Breckenridge of Idaho; the son and daughter of President and Mrs. David Little of Idaho;

the two daughters of Secretary and Mrs. Ernest L. Williams of Texas; the son and two daughters of President and Mrs. Russell Brown of Washington and the two daughters of Secretary and Mrs. J. M. (Casey) Jones of Utah—not only had their own social affairs but took in many of the general festivities.

Secretary H. J. Devereaux of the South Dakota Association handled the meeting arrangements in excellent fashion and the Devereaux home was the scene of several informal gatherings for the visitors in addition to the ladies' tea.

Added interest and significance was also given the meeting by the attendance of Ewen Waterman of Australia, who is the newly elected chairman of the International Wool Secretariat with headquarters in London and also chairman of the Executive Committee of the Wool Bureau, Inc.; W. A. Gunn of the Australian Wool Board, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Scharbort of South Africa. Mrs. Scharbort and Mr. Gunn outlined some of the problems of their countries in dinner talks Monday evening while Mr. Waterman stressed the need of full support for wool promotion in these days of accelerated competition from synthetic fibers.



The "reporters" at the Executive Committee meeting: Left to right, J. K. Sexton of California, G. N. Winder of Colorado, Harold Josendal of Wyoming, J. B. Wilson of Wyoming, Victor W. Johnson of Oregon, David Little of Idaho, Howard Doggett of Montana, and John T. Williams of Texas. Mr. Sexton is shown at the right making his report on shepherd legislation. President W. H. Steiwer and Secretary J. M. Jones are seated at the table.—NWGA Photos



They have a good time also at the South Dakota gathering. Top, left to right, June Brown, Jean Williams, Miriam Breckenridge; center, Jimmy Little, Kathrine Breckenridge, Virginia Brown and Carolyn Breckenridge; bottom, Kendra and Ayliffe Jones, Judy Little, and Dick Brown. Right, South Dakota Auxiliary entertains the women at tea in the Devereaux home.—NWGA photos



President Ackerman of the Wool Bureau points out some of the results of the Home Sewing Contest to W. A. Gunn of the Australian Wool Board, C. C. Schabert of South Africa, and Ewen Waterman of Australia, recently elected chairman of the International Wool Secretariat and the Executive Committee of the Wool Bureau. At the right, members of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, and of the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council, and their families listen to Mrs. C. C. Schabert's interesting talk on South Africa at dinner on June 23rd. They were guests of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association at this very enjoyable affair.

The Council of Directors Session

PRESIDENT J. B. Wilson presided at the meeting of the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council on Monday, June 23rd.

He introduced the four foreign visitors, Mr. George Kimpton, secretary of the Wool Bureau, and Mrs. J. W. (Chris) Vance, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association.

A very complete analysis of the work of the Wool Bureau during the past year and of future plans was given by its president F. E. Ackerman. The formation of committees from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the Boston Wool Trade Association and of representatives of eight leading blanket manufacturers to promote closer working relations with the Bureau in advertising and promotion of wool was emphasized by Mr. Ackerman as a recent development of significance.

Also stressed was the determination to put an end to the use of wool terminology in describing imitations of wool textures, such as "flannel," "tweeds," "cheviots," "resilience" and "moisture absorbency," which have always been associated with wool in the minds of the public. Such terms are used in advertising new blended fabrics, Mr. Ackerman asserted, with only a very small-type statement at the end of the advertisement to the effect that the fabric is really made of synthetic fiber. The use of such wool terms to promote fabrics made of other fibers, Mr. Ackerman declared, constitutes a deception of the public, and the Wool Bureau in this country and the International Wool Secretariat

abroad intend to do everything possible to eliminate this "word theft" and to "protect the integrity of wool and wool terminologies."

The entire afternoon session of the American Wool Council Directors' meeting was occupied in discussion of ways and means to augment funds of the American Wool Council, particularly from wool growers, so that the American Wool Council will be able to meet its obligation in research programs and in support of the promotion work through the Wool Bureau.

It was finally agreed that a proposal to

set up a maximum annual budget of \$50,000, with not to exceed \$30,000 to come from wool growers, would be presented to each State association affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association for consideration at its annual meeting. The States will be asked to determine the method to be used in raising the fund; that is, whether it be by doubling the per bag collection (from ten to 20 cents on the larger bags and from five to ten cents on the smaller bags) or by direct payment of their quota of the budget, providing approval is given to the increased budget.

Executive Committee Session

ONE of the objectives of holding the mid-summer meetings of the executive groups is to give growers in States where hotel accommodations are not sufficient to house a national convention, an opportunity to meet Association officers and Executive Committeemen; to learn at first hand of Association activities in their behalf and to help plan for the future. To meet this end a resume of the work of the National Wool Growers Association during 1952 was presented in the form of ten reports at the open meeting of the Executive Committee on June 24th with President W. H. Steiwer in the chair.

The reports made were: Increased Production Program by Howard Doggett of Montana; Sheepherder Legislation by J. K. Sexton of California; Federal Lands by Harold Josendal of Wyoming; Scabies by John T. Williams and Ernest L. Williams of Texas; Vibriosis in Sheep by David Little and John H. Breckenridge of Idaho; Wool Re-

search by J. B. Wilson of Wyoming; Sheep and Lamb Research by G. N. Winder of Colorado; Greater Agricultural Research by Victor W. Johnson, Oregon; Immediate Transportation Problems by Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh, substituting for Secretary M. C. Claar of the Idaho Association; Work in Washington by Executive Secretary J. M. Jones of the National and the Ram Sale Report by Assistant Secretary Marsh.

Necessary discussion and action on matters then being considered by Congress interrupted the scheduled program to such an extent that some of the reports were almost crowded out entirely but, since there were mimeographed copies of them, the information was available for everyone present.

The first interruption came at the opening of the morning session with the announcement that in the hearings a Senate Subcommittee was holding on the Defense Appropriations Bill, Senator Lodge of Mas-

sachusetts had introduced an amendment to that section of the House-passed bill which would require the use of domestic wool, when available, in the procurement of fabrics for the armed services. The Lodge amendment proposed that the purchase of the domestic wool should be at a price not to exceed the world price plus the tariff. Growers, fearful that the "world price" might be interpreted to mean the price at which, for example, subsidized

was likewise agreed, manifested the need for prompt measures, to prevent future occurrence of this disease and its severe losses.

The development of a program to present to Congress and the various States at a meeting of representatives of the State associations and livestock sanitary officials in infected States, officials of the BAI, representatives of land grant colleges and of the proper advisory committees of the Agri-

Montana to act as a committee on dates and places for the 1953 Executive Committee meeting and the annual convention. Invitations for the convention had been received from the Fort Worth, (Texas) Chamber of Commerce and the Long Beach, (California) Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Ogden, Utah, the committee reported. After due thought, the executive group decided to accept that from Long



Reports given at the meetings of the Council of Directors (left) of the American Wool Council, Inc., and of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association in Rapid City, South Dakota, receive close attention.—NWGA Photos

wool tops of South America can be imported into this country, wired the Senate Committee members suggesting that possibility and asking why wool should be discriminated against or singled out in that manner in the application of the Buy-American Act.*

Deep concern over the declining lamb market was also shown in the discussion at the end of the day's session and resulted in all State representatives sending wires to their Congressmen asking for complete decontrol but, if such were not possible, that the Talle amendment calling for the suspension of ceilings on materials that have been below ceiling prices for a three-month period and all commodities in surplus supply and not rationed, be retained in the extension of the Defense Production Act.**

Discussion revealed that old-crop lambs were then selling at Fort Worth at a third below ceilings and mutton prices were 40 percent below. It was unanimously agreed that if controls remained in the Defense Production Act, the Association would immediately make every effort to have lamb and mutton decontrolled. To handle these efforts it was suggested that the National Lamb Industry Committee, which functioned during World War II, be reactivated.

The serious losses through vibronic abortion during the past lambing season in some areas, particularly Idaho and Colorado, it

cultural Research Administration, was proposed. Denver and Salt Lake City were suggested as suitable places for the meeting and the time, as soon as possible.***

Of great interest was the statement from Texans at the meeting that no outbreaks of scabies had been reported in their State for over two months. At the beginning of this year a rule had been adopted, they said, that all stock coming into markets or auction rings should be dipped before it went back to farms or ranches. Since December, 1,300,000 sheep have been dipped under that regulation.

The National Association was asked to continue its efforts to secure adequate funds from Congress and to work in cooperation with the BAI for complete eradication of scabies in the U. S.

Although an adequate supply of herders now seems available through legislation this spring and the passage of the Omnibus Immigration Act, the Executive Committee recommended that the California Range Association continue as an organization for possible future use in securing qualified herders. The Secretary of Labor was also asked by wire to give consideration to the labor problems of the sheep industry and to advance the importation of herders as quickly as possible.

President Steiwer asked J. K. Sexton of California (chairman), John T. Williams of Texas, David Little of Idaho, M. V. Hatch of Utah, and Howard Doggett of

Beach. The decision, of course, pleased Frank C. Finch, convention manager of the Long Beach Bureau, who put on a very unobtrusive but effective campaign with "Set Sail for Long Beach" posters and favors. The time for the 1953 gathering is to be designated at the Chicago convention in December of this year.

The convention committee's recommendation that the 1953 summer committee meeting be held in Idaho was also approved. The place, to be selected by the Idaho Association, will be announced later along with the dates.

While Rapid City, South Dakota, is on the outskirts of the sheep-raising country represented by the National Association, the accomplishments of two full working days combined with the hospitality of the South Dakota sheep growers and their wives and the opportunity to route their trip through various scenic points must have fully repaid everyone for the distance traveled.

Registration at Meetings*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers:

W. H. Steiwer, President, Fossil, Oregon; Vice Presidents Wallace Ulmer, Miles City, Montana and John Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho; Honorary Presidents G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado and Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana; J. M. Jones, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Salt Lake

*The Lodge amendment was defeated.

**Not successful in this effort; see page 5.

***Time and place not yet decided.

*Based on attendance cards signed at the meetings.

City, Utah; and Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Members:

J. K. Sexton, Willows, California (representing Raymond Anchordoguy); Brett Gray, Denver, Colorado; David Little, Emmett, Idaho; Howard Doggett, Townsend, Montana; Everett E. Shuey, Helena, Montana; Victor W. Johnson, Pendleton, Oregon; Warren Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota; H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota; John T. Williams, Sanderson, Texas; Ernest L. Williams, San Angelo, Texas; M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah; Russell Brown, Vantage, Washington; Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming; and J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS

Officers:

J. B. Wilson, President, McKinley, Wyoming; S. L. Stumberg, Vice President, Sanderson, Texas; J. M. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Members:

W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon; J. K. Sexton, Willows, California (representing W. P. Wing); Brett Gray, Denver, Colorado (representing Angus McIntosh); David Little, Emmett, Idaho; Everett E. Shuey, Helena, Montana; Victor W. Johnson, Pendleton, Oregon (representing Gerald

E. Stanfield); H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota; John T. Williams, Sanderson, Texas; M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah (representing Don Clyde) Russell Brown, Vantage, Washington (representing Milton Mercer); J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming; Mrs. J. W. Vance, Coleman, Texas; J. C. Petersen, Spencer, Iowa; L. M. Kyner, Waterloo, Iowa; R. A. Ward, Portland, Oregon.

ALL OTHERS

F. E. Ackerman, New York, N.Y.; Frank Arbuckle, Albion, Montana; Paul Blood, Morrill, Nebraska; Ralph L. Brown, Brookings, South Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Burke, Hoover, South Dakota; Thomas Burke, Castle Rock, South Dakota; C. C.

(Continued on page 20)

Action At South Dakota Meetings

BY THE COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL, INC.

- Voted to present to State wool growers' associations for consideration at their coming conventions a proposal to set up an annual budget of around \$50,000 to provide the American Wool Council with sufficient funds to meet its obligation to the Wool Bureau for wool promotion, and to cover further research and office administration. Of this amount, not to exceed \$30,000 would be raised by wool growers. If this proposal is approved by the State associations, they would then determine how the money should be raised; that is, whether by doubling the per bag collection or by paying a quota. At present 10 cents is collected on the larger bags and 5 cents on the smaller bags. The results of decisions reached by the States will be reported at the Chicago convention of the National Association in December.

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

- Wired an appeal to Senate Subcommittee holding hearings on Defense Appropriations bill to retain that provision in the House measure which would require the use of domestic wool when it is available, in the procurement of fabrics for the armed forces, or in other words, apply the Buy American Act to wool.
- Recommended continuation of the California Range Association for possible future use in securing qualified sheepherders.
- Wired an urgent request to the Secretary of Labor for favorable consideration of the sheep industry's labor problems and assistance in facilitating the importation of special-quota herders.

- Moved that if controls were not lifted by Congress in the extension of the Defense Production Act, the Association make every effort to have lamb and mutton decontrolled by the O.P.S. and suggested the National Lamb Industry Committee be reactivated to secure this relief.
(The State Associations wired their Congressmen, stating they were in favor of complete decontrol but in event that was impossible, urgently requested that the Talle amendment suspending ceiling prices on commodities that have been selling below ceiling for a period of three months, or when they are in surplus or adequate supply, be retained in the bill to extend the Defense Production Act.)
- Moved that the Association continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, for the complete eradication of scabies in infected areas, and request Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to carry on an effective eradication program.
- Moved that the Association ask for increased funds for research on vibronic abortion in sheep.
- Laid tentative plans for calling a meeting, as soon as possible, in Denver or Salt Lake, of representatives of State wool growers' associations, livestock sanitary officials in States where vibronic abortion has caused recent losses, officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, representatives of land grant colleges and of the proper advisory committees under the Agricultural Research Administration, to set up a program to be presented to the various States and Congress for as prompt action as possible in overcoming vibronic abortion in sheep.
- Selected Long Beach, California, as the site of the 1953 National Convention.
- Accepted the invitation of the Idaho Wool Growers Association to hold the 1953 summer meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council, Inc., in their State, at a place to be selected by the Idaho group.



Miss Betty Tanner, Women's Wear Publicity Director of the Wool Bureau, presides at a fashion show in Macungie, Pennsylvania, held in conjunction with the Macungie Agricultural Field Days. More than 30,000 persons attended these presentations of outstanding fashions in wool during the annual three-day event. Right, Miss Tanner discusses plans for National Sweater Week with President F. E. Ackerman (seated left) of the Bureau and representatives of the Knitted Outerwear Foundation.—Wool Bureau Photos

The Wool Bureau Works with the Trade

"THE Right Clothes At The Right Time!" Women apparently adopted this theme many, many years ago. For they have always known the value of having a suitable outfit for every occasion — a co-ordinated wardrobe in other words. They have known too, and taken advantage of, the psychological lift the purchase of new clothes gives. To them it is a potent remedy for that low feeling or a case of what we used to call the "blues."

Men generally have not recognized these values in "the Right Clothes at the Right Time." Now the Wool Bureau, in cooperation with the Men's Wear Advisory Committee and the Men's Inter-Industry Council, has put in motion a nationwide effort to make them conscious of these facts. "The Right Clothes at the Right Time," in Wool Bureau words, "means the right hat, tie, shirt, suit, socks, shoes and top coat for the right occasion. The program stresses the importance of proper dress to men's success and acknowledges the tremendous influence of women in the selection of men's wear."

Of course, the real objective behind

the program is to enlarge the market for men's clothing and furnishings. "Men's wear industries," reports the Wool Bureau, "do an annual retail business of approximately \$4,000,000,000. An increase of ten percent in annual retail sales — \$400,000,000 — would make the difference between a less-than-satisfactory year and a good one for men's wear retail stores. And this important percentage hinges on the success of the industries in promoting and advertising their products."

"The Right Clothes at the Right Time" is a continuing program which can be adapted to the change of the seasons. This spring's kit, bright yellow and white cover, tells the retailer what the program means to him—more sales; how it can be developed through suggested window dressing and dress charts; and includes six advertisements slanted to selling men's clothing as complete costumes—not single units. They proclaim "You'll Feel Your Best by Being Well Dressed," "Night and Day—Day and Night, Your Clothing Gets A Going Over," and other sales-provoking ideas.

And the theme is catching on. Hundreds of retailers over the country have adopted it for use in their advertising, window displays and merchandising programs. Hundreds of newspapers, from large metropolitan dailies to small country newspapers, are also using the materials. Three of the Nation's top movie companies — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, RKO Pictures and Paramount Pictures — are likewise cooperating in the drive for the "Right Clothes At The Right Time."

This, tied in with the sales training program outlined last month, looks like a real promotion piece.

With this lineup behind the idea, achievement should be great: American Knit Handwear Association, Inc.; Associated Pants Manufacturers of America; Boys' Apparel and Accessories Manufacturers' Association; Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States of America; Hat Research Foundation, Inc.; Men's Tie Foundation, Inc.; National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs, Inc.; National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers; National Knitted Outerwear Associa-



Laurence G. Briggs, Men's Wear Director of the Wool Bureau.—Wool Bureau Photo.

tion; National Outerwear and Sportswear Association, Inc.; National Retail Dry Goods Association; National Shoe Retailers' Association; The Boys' Apparel Buyers' Association; The National Association of Shirt, Pajama and Sportswear Manufacturers and The Wool Bureau, Inc.

They constitute the Men's Wear Inter-Industry Council, with President F. E. Ackerman of the Wool Bureau as chairman.

"This Inter-Industry Council which is an outgrowth of the Men's Wear Advisory Committee," Laurence G. Briggs, director of Trade Relations for the Bureau, informed me, "was concerned about the sloppy men's attire that prevails over the country. If it continues to grow, regardless of what may happen synthetic-wise or wool-wise, we will be minus the business because people will have lost interest in wearing suitable clothes."

"The Right Clothes at the Right Time" offers a new point of attacking the problem. The Council in their thinking said, "Here is an approach that can develop interest in men's fashions and stimulate men's wear business. It also will create cooperation between all phases of the men's wear industry."

"We felt," Mr. Briggs asserted, "that emphasis on everything from hat to shoes had importance in the desire to stimulate interest in men's clothing, particularly so if the accessories were grouped to comple-

ment the suit or topcoat cost. In other words, if a man bought a \$60 suit he could be interested in a high priced hat and, of course, we have attempted to use wool as the basis because of its high standard of wear-ability.

"This promotion program is a coast-to-coast one, and the way it is going over makes us feel that it will accomplish its objective in greater sales in men's wear all along the line."

Of course, "The Right Clothes at the Right Time" campaign is only one of many of the Bureau's projects directly concerned with trade relationships. The pocket stuffer, (NWG, June, 1952 p. 28) proclaiming the seven wonders of wool, is one of them. This was developed through the Men's Wear Advisory Committee of the Bureau—a committee made up of the leading houses that have established and use a brand name in their national advertising and, what is of great importance to the wool industry, have adhered to an "all wool" policy.

"The pocket-stuffer idea," Mr. Briggs explained, "arose from the need to counteract some of the competition the wool fiber is now receiving from synthetics. When a man tries on a suit of clothes from one of these houses he finds in his pocket a card listing the advantages and qualities of wool and advice on how to get good performance from his suit. In other words, he is reassured of the value of his purchase. It promises to be a good and sound way of reaching many thousands of consumers with the merits of wool."

An important part of Mr. Briggs' work lies in the building up of close relationships with the trade. Many years as merchandise manager for Cluett Peabody before joining the Wool Bureau staff give him a most desirable background for his present position.

"Through personal visits and correspondence we are building up contacts," Mr. Briggs stated, "so that we can meet the needs of the trade, fulfill their requirements, and do a better job all the way around. We are preparing editorial material, fashion releases in men's wear and trying to emulate the promotion technique of women's wear. Repetition of style news should mean more business. We hope to give to the retailer every season a promotion project, incorporating wool merchandising ideas, window displays, radio publicity and advertising—in other words, develop every means to facilitate the selling of more men's clothing."

Most women are inherently style-conscious. It isn't necessary to sell them

on wearing "The Right Clothes At The Right Time"—they all do it to the extent of their clothes allowance. That doesn't make wool promotion for them any easier. There must not only be an alertness to catch style trends but to direct them, an alertness to develop a new trend or give an old one a new turn. Miss Elizabeth (Betty) Tanner as Fashion Director, and Mrs. Jane O'Leary Harvey as Women's Wear Coordinator, with the overall supervision of President F. E. Ackerman and his assistant, George B. Kimpton, do an excellent job of keeping on their toes.

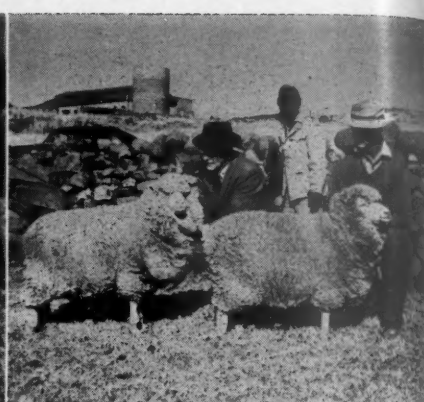
The charming and vivacious Miss Tanner has won a host of friends in wool growing circles through her publicity work in connection with the home sewing contest at the annual conventions. While originally from Texas, she has become a confirmed New Yorker, according to reports, since graduating from Columbia University School of Journalism. She was a member of the American Wool Council staff and went with it into the work of the Wool Bureau. Prior to that she was a reporter on the *Daily Empire* of Juneau, Alaska; also correspondent for *International News Service* in Alaska. Upon her return from Alaska, she was associated with the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, Providence, Rhode Island, a reporter-photographer, and with the overseas desk of the *New York Times*.



Mrs. Jane O'Leary Harvey, Women's Wear Coordinator for the Wool Bureau.

Mrs. Harvey has just recently resumed her work with the Bureau after a year in Europe. She has had actual sales and fashion experience in Lord & Taylor and

(Continued on page 36)



Stud Merino sheep in the flock of Mr. R. M. Fawcett of Kokstad, Cape Province, South Africa. These sheep, Dr. Gardiner reports, were among the finest he saw in South Africa. The open faces are natural; they have not been touched by shears. Mr. Fawcett, holding the single ram, is a Yorkshireman who has been in South Africa for some thirty years.—Photos by H. C. Gardiner

Merino Sheep in South Africa

From the Log of DR. H. C. GARDINER

WE have had no particularly good opportunity because of the very nature of our trip of examining the sheep business in detail, but we were privileged through the kind offices of one of the leading wool handling concerns in Port Elizabeth, the big farmers' union organization there, to visit for one week a number of their leading consignors. We have on several occasions also been privileged to visit some very well-managed farms where sheep and cattle are run and where they are handled to very generally great advantage of both. I recall very well a remark made to me many years ago by our good friend, the late J. E. Morse of Dillon, Montana, "Sheep and cattle work very well together when they are owned by the same man."

We visited one farm about a week ago where no concentrates and no feed are given the year-round. However, an extremely skillful and clever job is done on this property. Sheep are run in fenced pastures, not more than 400 to a pasture; in pastures where ewes are lambing, not more than 300. There is no rotational grazing. One sheep is run to about 4½ acres and on this farm about 100 head of cattle are run. These cattle are moved around in small numbers, picking up the class of vegetation which the sheep do not want, that is particularly long grass. The sheep in this instance are straight Merino, big smooth excellent sheep with not a particle of wool interfering with their vision—completely free from wool blindness—with dense uniform fleeces and very fine character and weight. I saw fenced farms alongside of this one in which even the heavier brush was dying and where the normal forage upon which

these sheep were doing splendidly was being destroyed by over-grazing. We were told by our wool buyer friends that this particular farm was one of the very best money-makers in the whole country.

We visited another place where the Merino sheep were all out in the mountains but we had the privilege of seeing the stud flock of Angora goats and learned a good deal about goats in relation to sheep. While Africa is a country that probably has more disease in its domestic animals than any other place in the world, a loss in goats is extremely rare. Continuous care has to be exercised with sheep in vaccinating and immunizing against ever-present threats to prevent serious loss. Weather changes and the usual things that might lead up to trouble with sheep very seldom have ever affected the goats. This was the testimony of a man highly capable in his business and doing a fine job of running and operating a large number of both Angoras and Merinos.

The very essential program which is being carried out at Dubois with Rambouillet sheep in cleaning their heads and seeking to produce a line of completely open-faced sheep, free from wool blindness, is an accomplished result with all of the Merinos we have seen in Africa. I visited two of the principal studs and had the privilege of examining a large number of the fleeces of the stud rams and on the ewes. They are superior to anything that I have ever seen. The Merinos vary greatly in this country according to their environment. The sheep run in the higher country, four to five thousand feet, are much larger than those found in most of the lower sections. A lot of their

Merinos have fleeces which they call strong fleeces, but these are fleeces that compare very closely in my opinion with the better fleeces on sheep of the Targhee type, now being produced in our western country.

It will interest our folks to know that the wool handling is controlled by law in this country. The industry is recognized as one of its important ones and one of its valuable ones. Within the last month I heard of two sheepmen who had been fined fifteen pounds each for not trimming the brands off their wool before packing the wool. The regulations suggest that the brands be trimmed off before shearing and further that the material that is trimmed off not be used. In addition to this, the putting of tags in wool is punishable.

All wool that is marketed in South Africa is graded, classified, and baled in bags containing about three hundred pounds. The bales are so marked that at a glance the type of wool can be determined, also its length, and complete information for the purchaser can be obtained when these wools are inspected. Having seen this method in operation and having noted the care which the South African grower gives toward having properly trained help to do this work and properly designed equipment, I have concluded that what ought to be done in America is to continue to have this wool graded at the principal centers but we certainly very definitely should take steps to see that tags and other undesirable materials are definitely excluded from our wools. Any of us who have followed this business for years know how imperfectly this is accomplished. Certainly our selfish interest should force us to give greater consideration to this question.

Another Successful Meat Board Annual

At the conclusion of the two-day session of the 29th annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in Chicago, June 13th, all officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Texas, chairman; G. Norman Winder, Craig, Colorado, vice chairman; Frank Richards, Chicago, Illinois, treasurer and R. C. Pollock, secretary and general manager. Approximately 340 persons from 36 States and Washington, D. C. representing all branches of the livestock and meat industry, were in attendance.

Highlighting the annual dinner session were the tributes paid to Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station who will retire on September 1st after serving for 42 years on the Illinois University faculty. Complimenting Dean Rusk as an influential leader who has served the livestock industry well were H. H. Kildee from Iowa State College; Charles P. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and General Manager Pollock of the Meat Board. He presented the Dean with a meat carving set and steak knives.

Allan B. Kline, a director of the Board and president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, headlined the dinner program with an address on "The Livestock and Meat Industry and the Nation's Economy." Mr. Kline emphasized the fact that all too many of those in high places in Government are trying to put our economy into a straight jacket. "The bigger Government gets, the more power it demands. It is up to us to work against the forces which threaten our freedom—to make ourselves heard in order that our Nation may move forward," he declared.

At the luncheon program on June 12th Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, head of the Department of Biochemistry of the University of Wisconsin spoke on "The Importance of Food in Preventive Medicine." He declared that "if we could get the average medical practitioner to use our present knowledge of nutrition effectively, we would see distinct improvement in the health of our people." Paying tribute to the meat packing industry for its great contribution to the treatment of disease through the products, insulin and liver extract, Dr. Elvehjem also referred to the value of many meat products high in protein in infant feeding, their value during a fever where there are protein losses and the importance of proper foods for the degenera-

tive diseases. He emphasized the need for the livestock industry to carry on further research concerned with its problems.

Reports of the eight departments made at the regular meetings all gave evidence of their usual high standards of efficiency.

"The program of the National Live Stock and Meat Board," said General Manager Pollock, "has been intensified along all fronts during the past year. The eight departments have worked individually and also as a unit in rendering all possible serv-

ice in the field of meat research, education and promotion."

During the past year meat research has been supported at five educational institutions—University of Wisconsin; Armour Research Foundation at the Illinois Institute of Technology; University of Illinois, University of Minnesota and University of Pittsburgh. "The Meat Board organizers," Mr. Pollock said, "could look back with satisfaction upon the results revealed

(Continued on page 40)

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

Lamb Kabobs Are Ideal Picnic Fare



Lamb Kabobs

- Lamb Kabobs
- Potato Salad
- Sliced Tomatoes
- Assorted Relishes
- Rolls
- Butter or Margarine
- Chocolate Cake
- Fresh Fruit
- Coffee
- Lemonade
- LAMB KABOBS**
- 1½ pounds lamb shoulder
- 16 slices bacon
- 2 onions
- Salt
- Pepper

Cut lamb shoulder in pieces about 1 x 1 x 1½ inches. Cut each onion into 3 pieces. Thread ends of 2 slices of bacon on a skewer, then a square of lamb, and onion, another of lamb, then onion and lamb and finish with the other ends of bacon slices. Broil over outdoor fire or place on a rack in a broiler pan about three inches from heat. Brown, season and turn. Brown on second side. Serve on the skewers. 8 servings.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS,
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

this month's Quiz

QUITE a few watering dams and dikes or spreader systems for irrigation are being built in this area. Also, much of the land is being fenced and cross-fenced, and many trees are being planted. Alfalfa is also being planted in large quantity. I believe it is a great improvement to this area.

—Dahlin Bros.

Gustave, South Dakota

SOME seeding of crested wheatgrass on both private and public lands, is being done mostly in the fall when fall storms come. However, so far as my observations go, the seeding of the Nevada ranges has

not been very successful — this on account of the dry ranges and usually not enough moisture.

Also, if not fenced, rodents and rabbits flock to the newly seeded plots.

Early in 1943 my brother and I went out of the livestock and ranching business, so that is why I cannot now give more information on the above subject.

Walter Handley

Reno, Nevada

RANGE improvement has been slow in this area because of droughts. I think

What is being done in the way of range improvement on private or public lands with which you are connected?

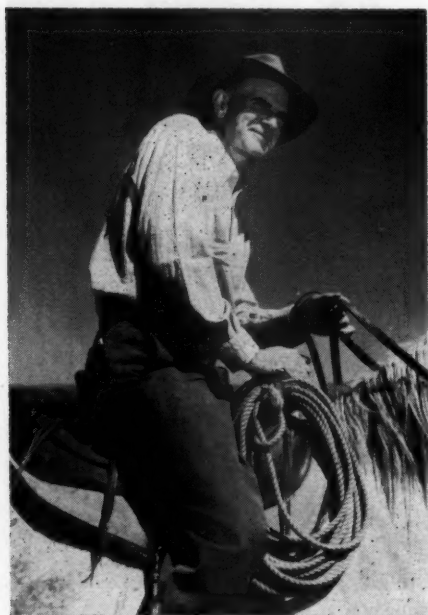
there will be more interest as soon as we receive some rain.

William Treat

Roswell, New Mexico

WE have done considerable plowing of knolls and old fields and reseeded to pubescent wheatgrass; extended our sheep-tite cross fences to get better use of our grass this year; and developed two springs. There is no public range here except forest, which is very poor even if we were able to get on it.

The alfalfa is very short in this area this year. Already we have lots of inquiries for



Range Builder Dave V. Hagenbarth, Clark County, Idaho.—Photo, U. S. Forest Service

Range Builder D. V. Hagenbarth

D. V. (DAVE) HAGENBARTH, Idaho and Montana stockman, believes that range improvement pays—in fact, he has proved it. During the last ten years or so he has reseeded 3,100 acres of range land; eradicated sagebrush from 4,500 acres; constructed three reservoirs; 28 spreader dams and 14 miles of spreader ditches; erected

16 miles of buck and pole fences and several miles of electric fence.

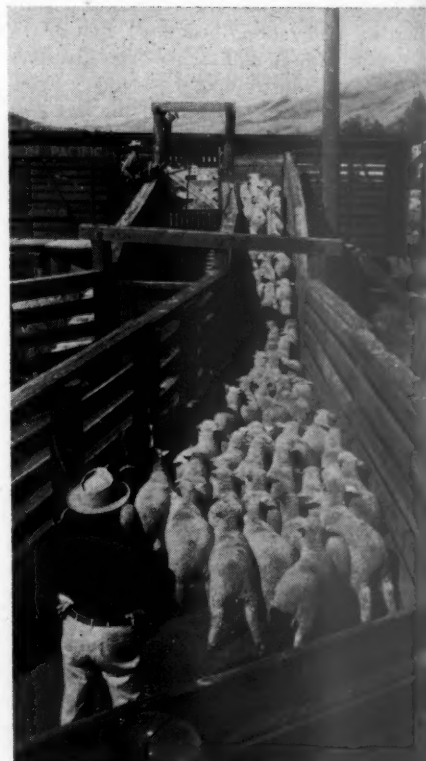
Convinced that his range lands were considerably below their grazing capacity. Mr. Hagenbarth, in the early 1940's, began his program to increase his forage production. His practice has been to remove the big sagebrush, usually by rigidly controlled burning. He has deferred grazing on those areas to be planted during the year of the burn and for two years after the burn. Where necessary, he planted crested wheatgrass on his spring and fall range and, at the higher elevations, used orchard grass, smooth brome, timothy, white dutch clover, and intermediate wheatgrass. He has also worked at improving his mountain meadows where the main intruder was Wyethia.

Mr. Hagenbarth reports the grazing capacity of his restored land has increased at least four times over what it was; not only does he have more forage but he has it longer. The grass remains green and palatable much later in the summer and fall. On the improved range his two-year-old steers have put on a gain of two pounds a day for the 100 days he grazes; he markets premium lambs too.

While Mr. Hagenbarth's range improvement program is based on his own ideas and paid for out of his own pocketbook, he has taken advantage of the advice and counsel of the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other agencies. And he doesn't feel he has over-invested in range improvements; rather, that there is a big

opportunity for the stockman in this field.

Mr. Hagenbarth also believes in the value of good rams. He has purchased many of them in recent years at the National Ram Sale. He operates his ranches out of Spencer, Idaho and Glenn, Montana.



Mr. Hagenbarth sends a band of prime lambs off to the Los Angeles market.

—U. S. Forest Service Photo

baled hay but no one is anxious to sell as the hay was all shipped out of here last fall early at \$34.

Arthur Appling
Friend, Oregon

IN our section we "girdle" or "ring" trees to open up more range and cut brush.

T. F. Baxter, Jr.
Healdsburg, California

THIS area in general has had a greater amount of winter moisture than for several years and consequently springs and water in reservoirs have been at a peak level. The large run-off this last spring has caused breaks in numerous reservoirs on

both public and private lands. Repairs on the above are anticipated before fall. More operators, particularly cattle, are being given allotments. Upon acquiring such allotments, operators have been concentrating more effort in placing water holes in areas where feed has not formerly been accessible to stock due to the rougher contour of the range. Cross fencing and rotational use of the range are on the increase throughout this section in allotment areas.

In recent years cattle numbers have increased considerably and from all indications more effort will have to be made on public lands to control use of areas close to available waters. Up to this time little effort has been made on public lands to protect areas overgrazed. Fencing of reser-

voirs and deferred grazing will become mandatory in the future if we are to protect the good grass stand which we now have.

J. R. Arrien & Son
Vale, Oregon

NOT much is being done to improve land with which I am connected. I have been doing a lot of fencing with woven wire so as to eliminate the need of so much help for herding. A reservoir or two are constructed sometimes during the summer to facilitate easier watching and herding in general.

Albert Cram
Newell, South Dakota



Removing big sagebrush (upper picture) is one of the practices followed by Mr. Hagenbarth in his range building program. Results of one of his reseeding projects are inspected (below) by Joe Pechanec, Forest Service range specialist.—Photos, U. S. Forest Service

Meat in the Weight-Reduction Diet

A Meat Board Story

THE scene was the meat gallery in the spacious amphitheatre of the 1951 International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. Passing in front of the huge refrigerated cooler which housed the educational meat exhibit were throngs of persons from every sector of America.

All phases of this exhibit were interesting. Of outstanding interest, however, was a 10-foot window of the cooler devoted to meat and nutrition. Here a sign heralded the fact that "High Quality Protein Contributes to Good Health" and another pointed out that meat is a rich source of high-quality protein, important in the diet for the treatment of various diseases and conditions.

The nutrition display portrayed the value of meat for persons with anemia, diabetes, high blood pressure and overweight. Here also were wax models of food recommended for the three daily meals of such persons. A study of the throngs viewing this feature revealed that the weight-reducing diet was a center of most attention.

This is not to be wondered at when one considers that overweight has become a national problem. Increasing numbers of men and women are confronted with the fact that suits of clothes or dresses which once were a perfect fit must be replaced by garments of larger size to cope with

expanding waist-line.

Extra poundage has become an acute medical problem. A report presented by a group of physicians at the 1951 convention of the American Medical Association stressed the fact that there are 15 million persons over thirty years of age in this country who are ten percent or more overweight. Of this number, one third or 5 million are more than 20 percent overweight. The physicians stated that 95 percent of these overweight cases are due to overeating.

These men of the medical profession also reported that both overweight men and women show a mortality rate about one and a half times that expected. Most of these untimely deaths are from degenerative diseases of the heart, circulatory system and kidneys. Summing up their report these physicians asserted that weight control is a logical approach to the maintenance of health and prevention of some of the major diseases of middle and later life.

In the face of this report and of other findings, it is not to be wondered at that body weight has been called the "barometer of health." It is known that overweight persons lose physical and mental efficiency, and that they have more accidents than those of normal weight. Little wonder that insurance companies are reluctant to issue policies to persons who are considerably above normal in weight.

For many years, men and women with extra pounds have sought to remedy this condition. The older generation will recall the "fad" diets of other years—diets which were not only unappetizing and unsatisfying, but an actual menace to health, since they did not provide the nutrients necessary for proper nutrition. Reducing in former days was regarded as a hardship—the diets actually approached being "starvation" diets.

The objections to most reducing diets—that they did not meet the needs of the body and did not satisfy hunger—prompted the National Live Stock and Meat Board to provide funds for research, designed to evolve a reducing diet which would enable overweight people to reduce with safety and comfort.

This weight-reduction study was assigned to Dr. Leo K. Campbell of Rush Medical College, Chicago, who selected as

subjects twenty-seven overweight persons ranging in age from 14 to 67 years. Dr. Campbell put these persons on a high-protein diet—one containing a gram of protein per pound of the estimated ideal weight. The caloric or fuel value of the diet was reduced to about 10 percent below the minimum normal requirement for each individual. All diets were checked to make sure they were adequate in all other respects—mineral elements, vitamins and bulk.

This reducing diet was built around liberal amounts of lean meat. It contained eggs, cereals, fruits, vegetables and milk in limited amounts—but was low in starches, sugars and hence was a low calorie diet. Dr. Campbell's results were significant. His patients did not complain of hunger. They enjoyed their meals, were in excellent health at the close of the experimental trials and their weight losses ranged from 2 to 3 pounds per week.

Today, every reputable physician recommends liberal amounts of lean meat and other high protein foods in the weight-reducing diet. Feeding studies with overweight persons employed in manufacturing plants under medical supervision have proved the value of high-meat diets for losing weight.

(Continued on page 37)

MEAT POSTER CONTEST

Miss Coralyn Anne Fitz, a student at Cass Technical High School in Detroit, Michigan has just been announced as winner of the National Meat Poster Contest for High School Students, according to the National Live Stock and Meat Board, contest sponsor.

The Board reports that the theme of this contest was "The Importance of Meat in the Diet at All Ages," and that a total of 12, 659 students from 853 high schools of 47 States entered the contest.

The posters submitted not only reflected a high degree of artistic skill on the part of the students, but also revealed an intensive study of the subject of meat from the standpoint of nutrition.

WHEN CHAMPIONS MEET

It isn't a question of what kind of meat the champion and the contender eat but only the part of the lamb carcass from which it comes.

On Thursday, June 5th, when Ezzard Charles attempted to take the heavyweight boxing crown away from Jersey Joe Walcott at Philadelphia (he didn't make it) he consumed four lamb chops to create his energy for the fight. Jersey Joe took his energy from easily digested roast leg of lamb.

It is also interesting to note that the red leather four-ounce gloves used in the fight were made of sheep skin (not domestic, however).

LAMB, THE FOOD OF CHAMPIONS

from State Presidents



RUSSELL D. BROWN
President
Washington Wool Growers
Association
June 20, 1952

THE State of Washington experienced an extremely dry and cold, backward spring. The lamb crop was about normal as to percentage, but was somewhat below average as to condition when moved to the summer ranges. These ranges are good so far but in some areas could stand rain.

Shearing is completed but there have been very few sales. Bulk of the wool has been moved to the warehouses and is in the process of being graded. Most growers have a sort of "wait-and-watch" attitude, feeling that before the season is over a large part of the clip will move without recourse to the Government loan.

I wish that it could have been possible for every sheepman to attend the "Increased Production Program" dinner in Washington, D. C. on April 30th. It would have brought home to them the swell job that has been and is being done for them by their representatives in Washington; namely, Casey Jones and Byron Wilson. In particular, do they, along with Bob Franklin, deserve a lot of credit for the

success of the kickoff dinner. It was very effective and from the remarks that I heard from attending Senators and Congressmen, was one of the best put on in Washington.

In a great part the effectiveness sprang from the fact that it was not a program containing recrimination and bickering but was constructive and factual.



DAVID LITTLE
President
Idaho Wool Growers
Association
June 18, 1952

RANGE feed has, in most parts of Idaho, until now been most satisfactory. Idaho's crop of 1952 lambs will be rolling in volume by the time this is published. Won't guess the market but will predict our Idaho growers will make the lambs good.

When I see sheepmen of Idaho buying the best of ewes and seeking out top mutation-producing sires it is most encouraging. They spare neither time nor money in making them the best possible. Quality always finds a market.

The Idaho State Ram Sale and Mid-year Meeting are set for August 6th, Filer, Idaho. In checking the list of consignments it shows we sheepmen can expect a

fine offering. The Ram Sale Committee is commended for their good job of selecting such a top offering. This event is a "must for most;" buyer or looker, it is educational, and the show place of superior rams.

All achievements begin with ideas, and ideas are the result of counseling. That is part of the object of our mid-year meeting. Important is each grower, his being there, and taking a part. Your association is only as strong as the support given by those of the industry. Value of taking a look, especially now, is well worth our time.



E. R. MARVEL
President
Nevada Wool Growers
Association
June 16, 1952

The labor situation is generally tight. The outlook for haying labor indicates the shortest supply in recent years.

Range conditions are reported as excellent. Shearing is practically completed, with some wool stored locally, more stored in San Francisco, and a little consigned to Boston. There was a flurry of sales the first week of June at prices near what is estimated the loan program would yield.

Meat-the Great Health Builder

MEAT animals are not only the source of high quality protein food so essential to the well-being of mankind but also of many important medicines produced from their by-products. Some of these are:

Acth — treatment of arthritis, severe asthma, and many other conditions.

Epinephrine — treatment of many allergic conditions, such as asthma, low blood pressure, certain heart affections.

Liver Extract — treatment of pernicious anemia.

Fibrin Foam — controls bleeding during surgical operations.

Gastric Mucin — treatment of many stomach affections, notably peptic ulcer.

Thyroid Extract — treatment of depressed functioning of the thyroid gland (myxedema and cretinism).

Cholesterol—starting material for the preparation of many hormones.

Posterior Pituitary Extract—increases blood pressure during certain conditions of shock.

Bile Salts — treatment of gall bladder disturbances and abnormalities in fat digestion.

Insulin — only substance known to medical science which can control diabetes.

Enterogastrene — treatment of peptic ulcer.

Sutures — widely used in surgery because they possess great strength; need not be removed since they are absorbed by the body.

Estrogenic Hormones — treatment of certain conditions arising out of the menopause.

Progesterone—treatment of threatened and habitual abortion, and in severe dysmenorrhea.

Parathyroid Extract — treatment of tetany (severe involuntary muscle contraction) which follows removal of these glands.

Benzoinated Lard—widely used as a medicinal ointment base.

Diastase — aids in promoting starch digestion.

Trypsin — aids in promoting protein digestion.

Bone Marrow Concentrates — treatment of various blood disorders.

Rennet — aids in milk digestion.

Suprarenal Cortex Extract — used in the treatment of Addison's Disease.

Rambouillet Association To Hold Meeting in San Angelo

Members of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association will gather in San Angelo, Texas, July 22nd, for the 64th annual meeting of the association.

Members and their wives, along with special guests of the association, will attend a dinner at 7:00 p.m. in the Hotel Cactus Ballroom before the meeting starts at 8:00 p.m.

Date of the meeting was set to coincide with the registered Rambouillet Ram Sale to be held in San Angelo, July 21-23. For the past several years meetings have alternated between Salt Lake City, Utah, and San Angelo.

The regular meeting of the Executive Board will follow this meeting.

Iowa Suffolk Sale



The \$1100 Suffolk ram at the Beau Geste Sale.

THE Beau Geste Farms Suffolk Sale was a very successful one in a year when prices seem to be slightly off," Roy B. Warrick, owner of the farms, reports. The sale was held at Oskaloosa, Iowa, on June 9, 1952.

P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada and Oskaloosa, Iowa paid the top price of the sale, \$1,100, for a Suffolk stud ram. James B. Hendrick of Bayard, Virginia and L. C. Draper of Kirksville, Missouri, each gave \$900 for a stud ram and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., of Poughquag, New York, bought a stud ram for \$710. The 20 rams sold for an average of \$395. The top ewe went at \$325. Buyers in the sale came from ten States and Canada.

Idaho's Ram Sale All Set For August 6

THE Idaho State Ram Sale has been set for August 6, Filer, Idaho," states Robert S. Blastock, chairman of the grower committee which supervises this pure-breed sheep field day for the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

Listings of entries are now complete and have been submitted to the Ram Sale Committee who will review them and select only the quality offerings. This group is composed of H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, E. F. Rinehart, Boise, Extension Animal Husbandman, and Chairman Blastock. As supervisors of this function, on behalf of the industry, this group will arrange the full details for the conduct of this annual sale.

This is the 31st annual event as sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association. "It has served as a show counter through the years," said Blastock, "in bringing superior type breeding rams to one point where all of the industry can view them."

Rambouillets to be Sold in San Angelo, Texas July 21-23

THE sixteenth annual Registered Rambouillet Ram Sale in San Angelo, Texas, this year will have no show connected with the sale. As in previous years, a Stud Ram Selecting Committee of 5 registered Rambouillet breeders will decide which rams are of stud caliber; but the 1952 sale will see this Committee rate the rams as blue, red, or white ribbon studs—No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 in quality.

The Sale Committee and Management uses this Committee to pass on the stud rams as a guarantee to buyers that a ram bought as a stud will actually be of stud quality.

Dates for the sale will be July 21, 22, and 23. The rams will be in the barns at the San Angelo Fairgrounds northwest of the city by 8:00 p.m., Sunday, July 20th. The Stud Ram Selecting Committee will start to work at 8:00 a.m. the 21st. July 22nd will be used to lot brand the rams, and consignors will be available to show their rams to interested persons. The sale will start promptly at 10:00 a.m., July 23rd, with Nelson Johnson, well-known San Angelo auctioneer, crying the Sale.

Approximately 450 top quality rams from some of the Nation's leading breeders are expected to be consigned. Last year's sale included rams from New York, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas.

U. P. BOOSTS LAMB

The Union Pacific Railroad used over 20,000 pounds of lamb racks and legs during the month of May, 1951 when they carried an "eat more lamb" special in their dining cars. This was an increase of 10,000 pounds over the previous month and about the same increase over the same month the previous year when there was no special. In May, 1952 a similar "eat more lamb" promotion was carried on in their dining cars with similar results. Over 20,000 pounds of lamb racks were used as compared to about 7,000 pounds in the month previous.

Registration at S. D. Meetings

(Continued from page 11)

Cook, Rapid City, South Dakota; Jas. M. Courtney, Albion, Montana; Mrs. Charles Crago, Spearfish, South Dakota; Dan Fulton, Ismay, Montana; D. Wayne George, Spearfish, South Dakota; John W. Gilger, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; W. A. Gunn, Brisbane, Australia; Harold H. Haecker, Mitchell, South Dakota; Howard Hatch, Panguitch, Utah; Bill Heinbaugh, McKinley, Wyoming; Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Heinbaugh, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson, Edgemont, South Dakota; Mrs. Albert Jeffery, Spearfish, South Dakota; Mrs. Victor W. Johnson, Pendleton, Oregon; Mrs. Warren E. Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota; Cyril Kane, Rumford, South Dakota; George Kimpton, New York, N.Y.; Carroll Knutson, Pedro, South Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lawson, Yakima, Washington; Mrs. James McLaughlin, Spearfish, South Dakota; Elmer Maltheson, Wentworth, South Dakota; A. J. Marx, Rapid City, South Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota; Paul C. Murphy, Rapid City, South Dakota; Lex Quannberg, Rapid City, South Dakota; Paul T. Price, Hoover, South Dakota; Irwin Richards, Ridgeway, Montana; Cornelis C. Schabert, Heidelberg, Transvaal Province, South Africa; Mrs. W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon; Lester Stratton, Wentworth, South Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Trotter, Provo, South Dakota; Henry Wahlfeldt, Newell, South Dakota; Ewen Waterman, London, England; Mr. and Mrs. John Widdoss, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Mrs. G. A. Williams, Spearfish, South Dakota; Otto J. Wolff, Rapid City, South Dakota.

The National Wool Grower

The Control of External Parasites of Sheep*

By H. E. KEMPER, D.V.M.,** Albuquerque, New Mexico

PRIOR to 1940, the field of livestock insecticides was a limited one. There existed a choice between several materials of plant origin, such as rotenone, pyrethrum, nicotine and pine oil; a variety of sulphur compounds; the highly poisonous arsenical compounds; and the coal tar and petroleum derivatives. These livestock insecticides are still in use today, but to a diminishing extent. Rotenone is economical and practical for the control of sheep keds, and pyrethrum remains unsurpassed from the standpoint of quick paralysis of flies and other pests. Also, nicotine sulphate and lime-sulphate stand alone in their acceptance by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for the dipping of scabies infested sheep destined for interstate movement. Livestock men and sanitary officials are familiar with practically every material formerly in use for external parasite control.

The situation today is more complex. We have many more chemicals than in former years for the control of external parasites of sheep. Many of the new chemicals are remarkably effective against a wide variety of insects, mites and ticks; several of them are rather specific in their action; all possess definite shortcomings; and some are even dangerous to use on livestock. None of the newer insecticides can be used indiscriminately, and it is important that all stockmen acquire some of the fundamentals in this highly technical and economically important field.

New Insecticides

The new insecticides are technically referred to as chlorinated hydrocarbons. The outstanding success of DDT between the years 1943 and 1945 against plant and animal insect pests abruptly changed the investigational direction of insecticide chemists. DDT was soon followed by other closely related insecticides. Several—notably benzene hexachloride, commonly referred to as BHC, chlordane, methoxychlor and toxaphene—have demonstrated the unlimited possibilities of these newer chemi-

livestock.

The widespread acceptance of DDT was regarded as the final answer to many animal parasite control requirements until the public health aspect of its use came to the front. As is now well known, DDT, when taken into the body in small quantities, by whatever route, is deposited in the fat at a greater rate than it is excreted. Because DDT has been shown to result in liver and other tissue damage to laboratory animals, its use in recent years has been greatly curtailed where human exposure to DDT residues is involved. These residues can be secreted in milk, and for this reason the use of this insecticide on dairy cattle and in dairy barns is not advised. This does not necessarily eliminate the use of DDT, provided it is employed according to State and Federal agency recommendations. DDT has been used extensively in the past, under a variety of circumstances which might now be con-

sidered as "not wisely, but too well," both from the human and animal standpoint. In spite of this, there have been remarkably few cases of damage to humans that are attributable to DDT, except those due to accidental ingestion of large quantities of the chemical. Instances of injury to livestock, as far as known, have been exceedingly rare. DDT is still being used extensively against the external parasites of beef cattle, swine, sheep and poultry, as well as against flies, mosquitoes and numerous forage crop insects on many farms in the United States.

Methoxychlor is the common name for a product closely related to DDT. It is almost similar to DDT in its effectiveness against flies, but its acute poisoning to mammals is only a fraction that of DDT. Furthermore, it does not accumulate appreciably in body fats. It is currently being recommended for use in fly control.

(Continued on page 22)

Marion County's Fat Lamb and Wool Show

MARION COUNTY's 15th annual Fat Lamb and Wool Show held at Turner, Oregon, on June 7th, brought out the best showing of wool fleeces that has been seen in a long time, according to R. A. Ward of the Pacific Wool Growers, who judged the show.



Judging the wool at the Marion County (Oregon) Fat Lamb and Wool Show (left to right) Carl Booth; Susan Swearingen and her Grand Championship fleece; R. A. Ward, manager of the Pacific Wool Growers, who judged the show; Theo. Hobart, U. S. National Bank of Salem; Henry Ahrens, general chairman of the show; R. M. Fitzmaurice, who assisted in the judging, and Eddie Ahrens.

The grand champion fleece, which also took first place in the 4-H Club division was shown by Susan Swearingen of Turner. It was a beautiful Romney fleece, weighing

11½ pounds and came from a lamb presented to Susan by Ahrens Brothers of Turner, prominent Romney breeders.

Runner-up to the grand championship was a beautiful three-eighths blood fleece weighing 8 pounds shown by Louis Hennies. This fleece also won first prize in the open classes for medium wools in which three-eighths and quarter blood were combined. Second prize went to Ahrens Brothers; third place to Everett Milne.

In the Open Class, on low quarter blood fleeces, first prize went to Henry Feller, second and third prize to Ahrens Brothers.

In the 4-H Club division, first prize went to Susan Swearingen in the low quarter blood division, second to Darrel Stafek, and third to Jerry Stafek. In the braid division, first and second prizes went to Patricia Ahrens. In the medium class, first prize went to Patricia Hennies, second to Roger Turner, and third to Darrel Stafek.

The wools were exceptionally light and clean, long staple, and generally strong in fiber. Assisting Mr. Ward in judging was R. M. Fitzmaurice of Salem. Carl Booth handled the wool show. General chairman of the entire Lamb and Wool Show was Henry Ahrens of Turner. Karl Wipper, president of the show, presided at the microphone.

*Extemporaneous talk given at the 45th Annual Convention, Utah Wool Growers, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 23, 1952.

**From Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

in the control of external parasites of

Benzene hexachloride (BHC) was first synthesized many years ago, but in 1941, Dupire, in France, found it was poisonous to the clothes moth, and submitted it for evaluation against agricultural pests. In the last decade, it has become, like DDT, one of the most widely used insecticides in history. BHC contains at least 6 isomers; the insecticidally active one is known as the gamma isomer. The commercial grade BHC has a powerful, lasting, musty odor. Lindane is the common name for the essentially pure gamma isomer. Lindane formulations are relatively odorless, and do not produce the chronic poisoning in livestock attributed to the presence of other isomers in the commercial grade BHC. Lindane is being used at present for the control of scab mites and lice. It is also useful in poultry buildings as a fumigant, and elsewhere as an insecticide where the

odor of BHC would prove objectionable. BHC, on the other hand, is much less expensive than lindane, and has a very wide field of application against lice, ticks, scab mites, keds and other insects on sheep. It has been said that the loss of animals reported from time to time following the use of BHC and lindane has been a case of not following recommendations. It should be remembered that the recommended concentrations must not be exceeded, that very young lambs should be treated with due caution, and repeated applications are not indicated. We recommend the use of the wettable form of BHC and lindane. The oil emulsion form is not recommended, because we found it unsafe in trials on rabbits.

Chlordane, another highly effective chlorinated organic insecticide, was synthesized in 1945. It is particularly well suited

to the control of sheep and goat lice, flies, sheep keds, and true ticks.

Some Recommendations for the Control of External Parasites of Sheep

Keds: Keds, commonly called sheep ticks or wool ticks, may be controlled most effectively through dipping. When a dipping vat is available, rotenone may be used more effectively and at less cost than any other insecticide. Cube or derris root powders, containing 5 percent of rotenone, are used at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pound per 100 gallons of water. One treatment in a cube-water suspension is generally sufficient to achieve complete eradication of the most extensive ked infestations. All of the newer insecticidal materials, however, are also highly effective. DDT, chlordane and toxaphene are used at 0.25 percent. BHC is effective at 0.03 percent concentration

Targhee Breeders Hold First Annual Meeting



Left, officers of the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association, all reelected at their recent annual meeting: Steve Thompson, Heppner, Oregon, a director; Henry S. Hibbard, Helena, Montana, vice president; Henry J. Yoppe, Livingston, Montana, a director; G. Curtis Hughes, Stanford, Montana, president; Leo Pfister, Node, Wyoming, a director and William J. Boylan, Bozeman, Montana, secretary-treasurer. At the right, association members and other interested sheepmen observe a demonstration of the flock method of registration of the Targhee sheep at the Henry Yoppe ranch at Livingston, Montana. (The picture of association officers is used through the courtesy of the Park County News.)

ALL officers of the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association were re-elected at the organization's first annual meeting held May 27, 1952, at Livingston, Montana.

The officers are: G. Curtis Hughes of Stanford, Montana, president; Henry S. Hibbard of Helena, Montana, vice president; William J. Boylan of Bozeman, Montana, secretary-treasurer, and Steve Thompson of Heppner, Oregon, Henry Yoppe of Livingston, Montana, and Leo Pfister of Node, Wyoming, directors.

The association selected the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, as the site for the 1953 convention. The date for the meeting has been set for the third week in May.

Seventy-five breeders and sheepmen from Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, California, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Kansas attended the convention meetings and witnessed a demon-

stration of flock registration methods at the Henry Yoppe ranch, north of Livingston.

The association went on record as favoring adoption of progressive breeding practices in the stud flocks for the ultimate increased production in the commercial industry.

J. E. Nordby, director of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, discussed livestock breeding principles and the importance of selecting animals for economic characters such as meat and wool.

Association President Hughes reviewed the progress of the organization since its inception last September and reminded the breeders of the "virtues of Targhee sheep and the reasons for their great demand." The important characteristics of the Targhee, he said, are open face, fleshing qualities, a heavy marketable fleece and more years of production. He stressed the im-

portance of greater production to maintain net profits in the sheep industry.

President Hughes spoke at the opening session after Mayor Daniel N. Miles had welcomed association members to Livingston and related some of his experiences in the sheep business.

The demonstration at the Yoppe ranch was a highlight of the first annual session. Yoppe, the pioneer private breeder of Targhee sheep in the United States, made available 200 young ewes for the demonstration.

All breeders and others interested participated in carrying out the inspection for registration. The "inspection registration method," a standard procedure of the association, was employed. The stud flock developed by Mr. Yoppe impressed everyone in attendance with its excellent quality, uniformity of type and high production.

—W. J. Boylan, Secretary

of the gamma isomer. With all of the newer materials, only a single dipping is usually required for complete eradication.

DDT, chlordane and toxaphene, when applied as sprays, have given satisfactory control at 0.25 to 0.5 percent concentrations, while BHC may be used in a concentration of 0.06 percent of the gamma isomer. Toxaphene, used as a spray at a concentration of 0.25 percent, is especially worthy of mention. Rotenone is not entirely suitable for use in spray form. A variety of spraying devices have been constructed for wetting sheep; to date, the best and simplest method of spraying consists in using a high-power orchard sprayer with two hoses. Each hose is equipped with a single nozzle, adjustable spray gun. As the animals mill around in a small pen, they can be sprayed readily from any angle by two operators.

Scabies: Psoroptic scab mites of sheep can be eradicated by means of a single dipping in a BHC-water suspension containing a concentration of 0.06 percent of the gamma isomer. Water should be used cool, at temperatures not to exceed 80° Fahrenheit. The animals should be held in the dipping vat for one minute and the heads should be submerged, momentarily, twice. Only one treatment is required to effect complete destruction of all psoroptic scab mites on both shorn and unshorn sheep, and to result in the healing of acute and chronic skin lesions. We have treated thousands of scabby sheep in this manner during the past few years with complete success and without loss of lambs. This method of treatment has not yet been accepted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for use on scab-infested sheep destined for interstate movement. However, within State boundaries, a great deal of psoroptic scab has been eradicated through dipping in BHC or lindane suspensions in the past year or so. It should be mentioned at this point that under no circumstances is spraying adequate for the control of sheep scabies.

Sheep scabies, as you may know, is highly contagious as a result of direct contact of healthy with infested sheep, and spreads rapidly through flocks that are closely herded and are bedded down as a flock. Scab mites are very delicate and soon succumb when separated from their host. Infection from contaminated pens and yards is a rather remote possibility. The mites crawl from infested sheep to clean ones until practically the whole flock becomes infested. Scab mites puncture the skin of the sheep to feed, causing a seeping of blood serum from the minute puncture

wounds made by scab mites. As the scab mites multiply, and the minute wounds increase, the parasites seek the healthier parts around the edges of the diseased areas, which in turn causes the lesions to enlarge, until extensive areas of the skin become involved. The mites are, therefore, more easily found in newly developing areas at the outer edge of the lesions. The affected skin becomes greatly thickened, inflamed, wrinkled, and covered with thick crusts or scabs formed by serum that dries rapidly. As the lesions progress and become chronic, the wool falls out, leaving denuded, grayish, scaly-covered areas on the skin, until finally the sheep virtually become naked.

Any itching or irritation that tends to disturb the appearance of an otherwise smooth fleece warrants careful inspection. The finding of scabies mites is the only reliable means of making a correct diagnosis. Sheep suffer a great deal as a result of the intense irritation and inflammation that always accompany a scab mite infestation; they become unthrifty, this condition occasionally becoming severe enough to terminate in death. Monetary losses are incurred through loss of wool, arrested development of lambs, poor physical condition of the affected sheep, and death losses in ewes from unthriftiness, especially during the winter. At present, scabies is found in farming, rather than in range States, and so long as the disease exists in any State, it remains a threat to sheep in all other States.

Lice on sheep and goats: All species of sucking and chewing lice on both sheep and goats may be readily controlled by means of dips containing 0.5 percent of wettable DDT. Equally satisfactory is a

water suspension containing 0.06 percent of the gamma isomer of BHC. Frequently only one dipping is required for complete eradication. Spray equipment may be used in place of vats, provided the wetting is particularly thorough, but eradication of infestations under such circumstances should not be expected.

I should like to describe briefly the four lice that are known to affect sheep in the western range States. Three are blood sucking lice and one is a biting louse.

Foot lice, *Linognathus pedalis*, as the name implies, are found around the feet, just above the hair line, and usually not above the pastern joints, unless they become very numerous when they may go up as far as the knees, but rarely on up to the body of the sheep. Affected sheep are annoyed, stamp their feet and bite at the feet and legs. Foot lice are common on sheep just south across the Utah State line, and I hope that your sheep may not be harboring the foot louse. Fortunately, this blood-sucking louse is rather easily controlled through treatment.

I suspect that the African blood-sucking body louse, *Linognathus africanus*, has been with us for years, but its identity in the past may have been confused with the common goat louse, *Linognathus stenopsis*. The African body louse causes a decided loss of wool, especially from the sides of the body, with an intense irritation evidenced by the biting, scratching and rubbing against almost any obstacles. The damage caused by this louse resembles that which we observed during the sheep scabies campaign on the Navajo Indian Reservation from 1929 to 1931. The repeated annual dippings at that time caused the louse to disappear from that area. It was reported from Florida, Colorado and California many years ago. We have recently also identified it in a flock of rams in northern Arizona. The louse infestation in the Arizona ram herd was eradicated with a single dipping in lindane at 0.045 percent concentration, or about three-fourths of the concentration recommended for sheep scabies eradication. These lice were found on the rams of the coarser woolled breeds, but not on the fine, greasy-wooled Rambouillets in a herd of mixed rams. The common variety of the blood-sucking louse of sheep, *Linognathus ovillus*, also thrives best on the coarse-wooled breeds of sheep.

The little red biting louse, *Bovicola ovis*, also prefers the more open woolled sheep,



"OF COURSE I'D LIKE TO GET AWAY FROM IT ALL FOR AWHILE--
--BUT JUST TRY EXPLAINING A TWO-WEEK VACATION TO
500 SHEEP!"

—National Wool Grower

(Continued on page 39)

Snout Moth Damage to Shadscale in Southern Idaho

By SELAR S. HUTCHINGS
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah

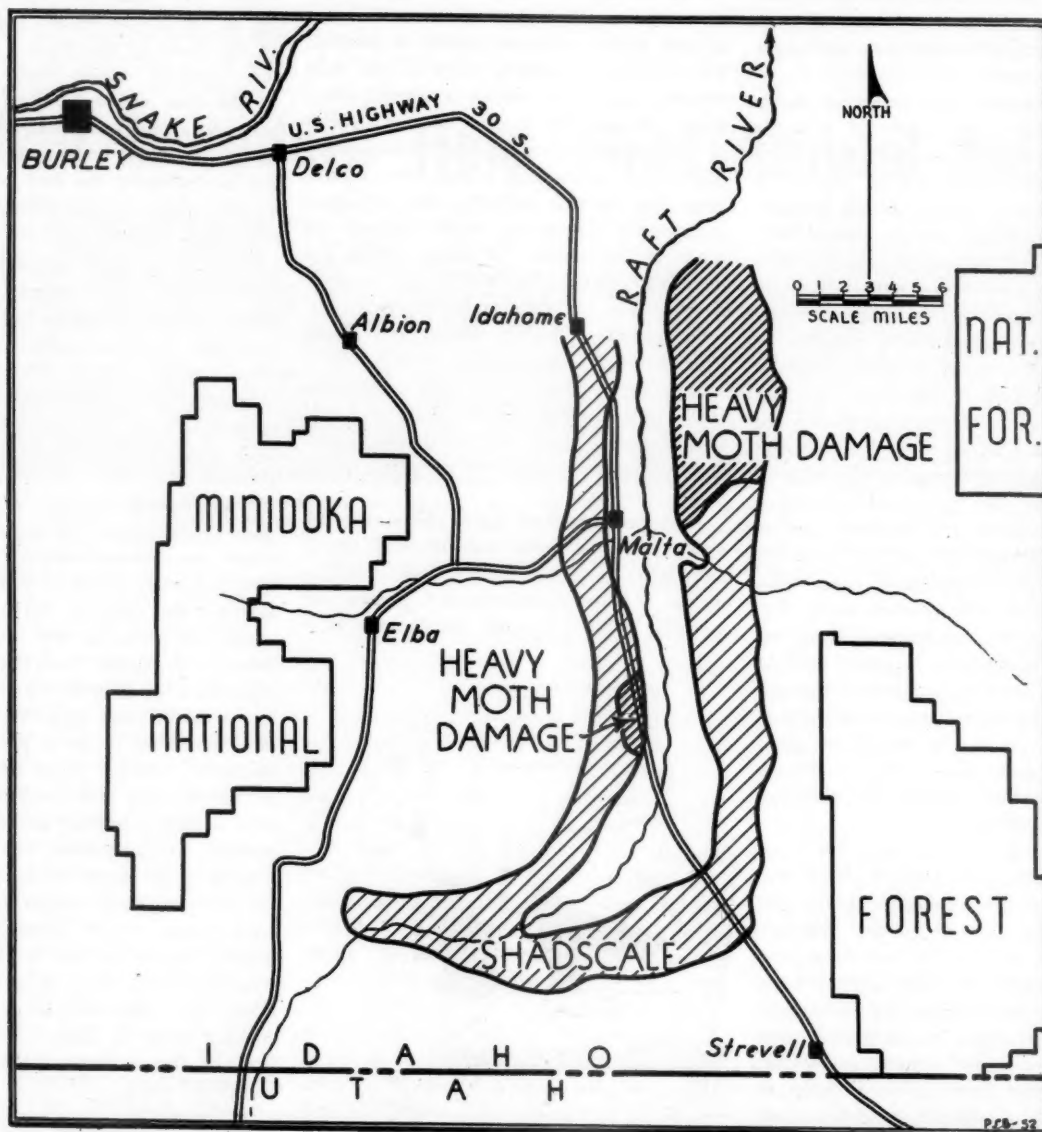
ANOTHER range pest — a species of snout moth injurious to shadscale plants — is now under close observation by agencies concerned with range management in southern Idaho. Our attention was first called to the insect by the halogeton research group of the University of Idaho.

These research workers are studying the Raft River area intensively to find a solu-

tion to the halogeton problem which is especially serious there. They have reported that large acreages of shadscale have been killed in the past few years and that the destructive agent was a species of snout moth belonging to the family Pyralidae. Previous heavy grazing depleted the better-forage species leaving mostly shadscale. This opened the range to initial in-

vasion of halogeton. Where the shadscale has now been destroyed by the moth, halogeton has rapidly increased to form almost solid stands.

Early in October 1951, the author and Lowell J. Farmer of the Ogden regional office, U. S. Forest Service, made a preliminary survey of the affected shadscale land in the Raft River Valley to appraise



This map shows the extent of shadscale range and areas of heavy damage by snout moth larvae in the Raft River Valley in southern Idaho. The range comprises about 100,000 acres; the heavily damaged portion about 20,000 acres. —U. S. Forest Service Photo

the extent of the moth damage and to obtain general information about the infestation. Shadscale covers approximately 100,000 acres in the valley (see map). In some places it grows almost in pure stands; in others it occurs mixed with bud sagebrush, winterfat, or squirreltail. It extends into the big sagebrush which covers the valley slopes, often forming large "islands" within the sagebrush stands. Along the valley bottoms, adjacent to farms and ranches, shadscale is mixed with greasewood.

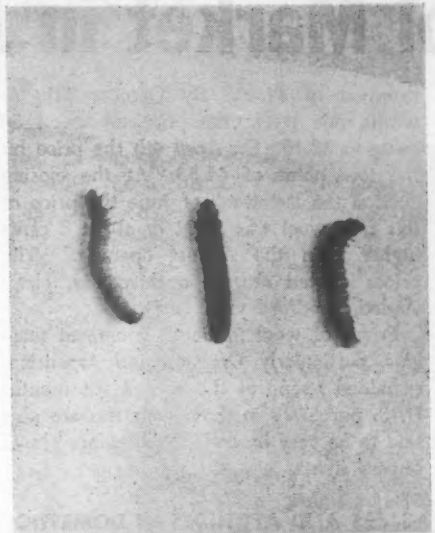
After our survey, we estimated that roughly 60 percent of the shadscale was infested in some degree by the moth. The heaviest and most extensive damage occurs northeast of Malta, Idaho, where much of the shadscale has been killed on more than 20,000 acres of range.

Plants are killed by being stripped of their leaves by the moth larvae (see illustrations). The insects in this stage are voracious leaf eaters, like their close relatives the army worms and tent caterpillars. Mature larvae are slightly more than one-half inch long and about one-eighth inch in diameter. They are reddish brown to olive brown in color and the head capsule is deep brown.

Judging by inspection of the infested range a number of years may be required to kill the larger mature shadscale plants, since some portions of old dead plants are more decayed than others and many of the largest infected plants have not been completely killed. Where mortality appears to be recent, spines on stems are still persistent and the plants show little decay. Between 1 and 10 cocoons were found on large plants. On heavily infested areas cocoons were found on nearly every plant.

Shadscale is one of the important forage species on winter ranges of Utah, Nevada, and Idaho. It is more abundant than any other forage species and furnishes approximately 30 percent of the winter forage for sheep. Loss of shadscale from winter ranges of the Intermountain region would not only result in serious loss of forage to the sheep industry, but would also open large areas to the invasion of undesirable species.

Top, larvae of snout moths found on shadscale near Malta, Idaho. They are about half an inch long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter. In this stage, the insects kill the plants by defoliating them. Snout moth larvae (center) form cocoons mainly at the base of shadscale plants and remain dormant during the winter. In the early spring they leave the pupal sacks as moths. Halogeton invades the range in the Raft River Valley (bottom) where shadscale has been killed by snout moth larvae.—Photos, U. S. Forest Service



A striking example of how the destruction of shadscale has gone hand in hand with the invasion of a less desirable plant is shown in the Raft River Valley. The much-publicized, poisonous annual, halogeton, has moved in on most of the range where shadscale has been killed. Halogeton invasion occurs almost as rapidly as the shadscale dies if seed sources are nearby. Where shadscale mortality is heavy, halogeton produces a dense, almost solid cover, 15 to 18 inches tall (see illustration). In a few places halogeton forms dense stagnated stands only 2 or 3 inches in height. In others where about half of the shadscale is still alive and present moth infestation is light, only scattered plants of halogeton occur, but these are usually luxuriant seed producers. In contrast, on shadscale range in good condition, only a few scattered halogeton plants were found.

Our preliminary investigation indicates that the snout moth infestation exists in epidemic proportions in the Raft River Valley. Although no other areas of infestation are known at present, the insects might possibly spread to other shadscale range, particularly if they are a new, introduced species.

In order to develop an effective control program, a more thoroughgoing survey and related studies are needed to learn more about the nature of the infestation. Stockmen and agencies have been alerted to watch for signs of similar infestations in adjoining States.

While the problem of controlling the moths in the Raft River Valley, or wherever else they may be found, should not offer unusual difficulties, except financial, the problem of rehabilitating injured shadscale range is definitely more complex and difficult. The vegetation on such ranges is naturally sparse; annual precipitation is extremely low, often less than 6 inches, and soils are usually saline. The problem is made more difficult where less desirable plants have already invaded the places left vacant by dead shadscale.

Nevertheless, revegetation of shadscale ranges whose forage has been thinned out or destroyed (by whatever cause) is greatly needed in the Intermountain country. In addition to the thousands of acres that have been denuded by the moth infestation, there are millions of acres of this same type range whose forage in the past has been greatly reduced by heavy grazing and whose production potential exceeds the present yield. If these ranges could be successfully reseeded to shrubs and grasses, forage would be greatly in-

(Continued on page 38)

Wool Market in June

AFTER 15 months of declining markets, prices for women's woolen and worsted cloth are on the increase, according to a reliable market report of June 30th. A. D. Juilliard and J. P. Stevens, two leading manufacturers, upped their prices for dress, suit and coat fabrics and other cloth manufacturers have also done the same. This action followed increased retail sales of women's apparel and the 25 percent rise in Australian wool prices since Easter.

The Australian auctions closed the 1951-52 selling season with prices in sellers' favor. Buying was done largely by Japan, Bradford (England) and the Continent. United States buyers continued, it is reported, "to sit on the sidelines."

The 1951-52 Australian wool selling season has been one of great ups and downs. An example of these fluctuations is given as follows: "Type 78,64s good topmaking opened the auctions on August 31st at \$1.77. On September 28th the price had

dropped to \$1.60. By October 5th, or within one week, the price advanced 56 cents to \$2.16. On April 4th the price hit the low point of \$1.53. At the closing auction the last week of June the price of this type wool was \$1.91 or about 8 cents higher than the August opening." The prices quoted are on a duty-paid, clean landed, Bradford yield basis.

Prices of wool in South American markets, particularly Uruguay and Argentina, remained strong at the end of the month. U. S. purchases in those countries are also said to be very limited, as prices are above buyers' sights.

SALES AND ATTITUDES IN DOMESTIC PRODUCING AREAS

Transactions in wool during June in the western producing area as reported by members of the Executive Committee at their meeting in Rapid City, South Dakota,

June 24th, and in trade papers are as follows:

CALIFORNIA

There has been a little activity in wool mostly in the northern part of the State. Outside of a very few clips most of them have sold below the Government support price. The percentage sold is small as the bulk of the wool is in warehouses either in the Bay district or in Boston. There is considerable indecision as to using the Government loan. Most growers feel that the market will be better and want to hold their wool until they see how it is going. A big percentage of them will take advantage of the loan program later if a better market doesn't develop.

Some 12-month's wool in the Livermore, San Joaquin and south central coastal area sold in a range of 60 to 63 cents the first week of June. About 50,000 fleeces in the

(Continued on page 28)



RAMBOUILLET

THE FOUNDATION SHEEP BREED

FOR

Increased Production

The U. S. imported 75% of the wool we used in 1951. We have 28 million sheep, but need 50 million. Lamb and mutton are the only meat supplies below the prewar level. Good sheep are a sound investment.

RAMBOUILLETS — FOR MORE NET INCOME

Rambouillets produce a heavy clip of long staple, light shrinking, fine, uniform wool which commands premium prices. They produce big, early maturing, thrifty lambs that feed well, yield high, and produce a top carcass. They are long-lived and don't lighten up in wool during old age, which cuts replacement costs. They are hardy, good rustlers, good mothers, and prepotent breeders. They are superior out-of-season breeders — essential to early lamb production. Rambouillet ewe lambs of replacement ewe quality are in great demand.

They Have Withstood the Acid Test of Time

For free breed booklet and list of breeders, write

THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

710 McBurnett Building

San Angelo, Texas

RAM LAMBS ON RANGE

June 1, 1952



HAMPSHIRE

COLUMBIA

TARGHEE

Yearling Rams — Young Ewes

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

Daryle L. Getting, Mgr.

Anaconda, Montana

July, 1952

San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley sold the second week at between 51 cents and 67.5 cents. The third week of the month northern wools were selling at 61 to 63 cents. Other sales also reported that week were 2,000 fleeces at 70.4 cents; 5,000 fleeces at 68 cents; 7,000 fleeces at 67 cents and some other lots at 63% and 64 cents. Several California pools were also sold. The ewe wool from the Fresno pool brought 53% cents and lamb's wool 40 cents; buck wool 50 cents. The 12-months' wool of Sonoma County pool brought 61% cents; the 8-months', 52 cents; lamb's wool, 37 cents and fall wool, 35 cents. The Napa County pool's 12-months' wool was sold at 62.5 cents and the 8-months' at 55 cents; lamb's wool at 40 cents and the fall wool at 35 cents. The tags in each pool brought 20 cents.

COLORADO

Between 10 and 15 percent of the Colorado wool has been sold at from 50 to 65 cents. In the northwestern part of the State sales range from 61 to 65 cents with the high figure being paid for most of it. A Yampa clip brought 58 to 59 cents and a considerable number of small clips in the San Luis Valley are being sold at around 50 cents. Most of the clips are reported

heavier this year than normal. Practically all of the Colorado growers are going to hold their wool at home or stored in one of the three warehouses in Colorado. It is understood that all three of these warehouses will be approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation just as soon as they sign the contracts. It is reported that it would be impossible for these warehouses to store all the wool offered them and that if 15 percent of the wool had not been sold, wool would now be lying on the ground. A large percentage of the growers are going to sit and watch the market at least until October. It was indicated they don't intend to go into the Government program until then, if at all.

IDAHO

Some Idaho wool has been sold and sent to Boston at 67 cents a pound recently. One car of wool was sold in central Idaho at 54 cents. Not many of the growers want to use the Government loan program. Many of them are just consigning and have in some instances taken an advance of 35 to 40 cents per pound subject to a three months' waiting period. At the end of that time the growers will then decide what to do. Some Idaho wool is reported on the

docks at Portland. There is a report that those docks are now closed as the Army is taking them over.

MONTANA

June sales of Montana wool are reported as follows:

6-2	Bynum Area, 1750 fleeces.....	61c
6-7	Cut Bank Area, 1400 fleeces.....	60c
6-8	Admington Area, 3500 fleeces (blackfaced yrls.)	55c
6-9	Cut Bank Area, 16000 fleeces.....	62½c
6-13	Choteau Area, 3800 fleeces.....	62½c
6-13	Bynum Area, 1000 fleeces (whitefaced wool)	60c
	(blackfaced wool)	55c
6-13	Eden Area, 1600 fleeces.....	60c
6-13	Dupuyer Area, 1000 fleeces.....	60c
6-13	Cascade Area, 250 fleeces.....	52½c
6-13	Chinook Area, 2500 fleeces.....	65c
6-13	Cut Bank Area, 350 fleeces.....	50c
	Wolf Creek Area, 2500 fleeces.....	66c
	Martinsdale Area, 4500 fleeces.....	66c
	Harlowton Area, 9000 fleeces.....	67½c
	White Sulphur Springs Area, 5500 fleeces	67c
	Turner Area, 6000 fleeces	67c
	Townsend Area, 1200 fleeces.....	65c
6-21	White Sulphur Springs Area, 4300 fleeces	70c

American Panama Registry Association



USE RANGE-DEVELOPED, QUALITY RAMS OF PROVEN MERIT

— Breeders of Panama Sheep —

Tom Bell	Rupert, Idaho
P. H. Bailey	Rupert, Idaho
Charles Collins	Rupert, Idaho
Warren E. Dye	Firth, Idaho
Dr. E. H. Elmore	Rupert, Idaho
Gus Engstrom, Jr.	Declo, Idaho
Joe Horn	Rupert, Idaho
E. Delos Hunstman	Shelley, Idaho
L. G. Hunstman	Shelley, Idaho
Fred Laidlaw	Muldoon, Idaho
C. W. Locander	Rupert, Idaho
W. Homer Longhurst	Shelley, Idaho

Harry Meuleman	Rupert, Idaho
Gordon L. Moir	Idaho Falls, Idaho
Marion C. Moore	Lewiston, Idaho
A. C. Piquet	Driggs, Idaho
Verl S. Potts	Mackay, Idaho
W. G. Priest	Rupert, Idaho
J. Alvin Ritchie	Ucon, Idaho
O. L. Ricks	Idaho Falls, Idaho
Fred Stuckie	Idaho Falls, Idaho
D. L. Sargent	Cedar City, Utah
H. B. Webb	Bend, Oregon
R. G. Webb	Pingree, Idaho
Wendell K. Young	Shelley, Idaho

25 HEAD OF TOP STUD PROSPECTS TO BE OFFERED AT FILER, ALBANY AND NATIONAL RAM SALES

Hampshires



W.P.H. 5805—Highest priced Hampshire Ram sold in America in 1951. Our Hampshires have again succeeded in interesting buyers, not only at the California Ram Sale, but at the 1951 National, where they were high individual and high pen of 5 registered rams.

Chas. Buffum, Shepherd

WALTER P. HUBBARD

Suffolks

Our Suffolk rams are being used in many of the West's leading Suffolk flocks. Our flock has been selected for type, uniformity, bone and fleshing quality. It makes a difference. Shown below, the highest selling Suffolk in 1951; the ram which topped the Filer Sale.



JUNCTION CITY,
OREGON

A Billings, Montana, clip was reported sold recently at 72% cents. In the western part of Montana quite a few farm flock fleeces have been sold around 50 cents and one clip at loan value or one or two cents above. The Gallatin pool of medium light-shrinking wool, has been sold at 59.5 cents. Growers are reported as reluctant to put their wool under the Government plan if they can sell it.

NEVADA

There have been no requests as yet for the Government non-recourse loan on Nevada wool and it was selling two or three weeks ago at prices that appear to be about the same as a Government loan. Several Nevada clips have been shipped to San Francisco for storage. One large clip of western Nevada wool was reported to be stored in Minden.

The California Livestock News reports the sale of 1800 fleeces from Montana yearlings late in May at 55 cents. Also 40 cents was reported paid for a clip along the California-Nevada border and two western Nevada clips were said to have been sold the latter part of June at 56 and 57 cents.

NEW MEXICO

About one-third of the New Mexico clip

has been sold, according to a report in the Commercial Bulletin. A recent sale of 100,000 pounds ranged from 61 to 62 cents.

OREGON

In western Oregon where the small farm flocks are, some of the fleeces have sold at 45 to 50 cents, and a number of sales in the Lakeview area have been made at 59 to 61 cents. In western Oregon where the large range clips are, ten carloads were purchased by one buyer. Some specific prices received by a few growers are: 55 cents; 58.5 for fine wool; 57.4 for fine and half-blood fleeces and one clip of 4,000 very light-shrinking fine wool fleeces sold at 60 cents. To date only one handler in Oregon has become eligible to handle the Government loan program and that is the Portland Wool and Hide Company.

It appears that the fact that the loan program is available has made Oregon growers hold for more money. Very few of them have indicated they want to go into the Government program.

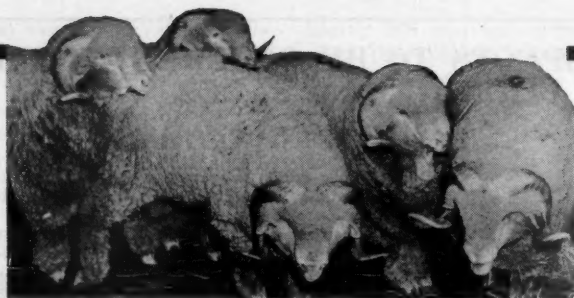
SOUTH DAKOTA

No sizable clips have been sold as yet. A few small clips at Belle Fourche sold at 60 cents. However, wool of this section is

reported as extremely choice this year and growers are holding for a better market. The general tendency is to hold off and go under the loan later if the market doesn't improve. In the eastern part of South Dakota and Minnesota where medium wools are produced, cash prices have ranged from 45 to 50 cents. Cooperative market associations there are advancing 40 cents with the understanding the wool will be placed in the Government loan program.

TEXAS

The peak price of 74% cents a pound for 1952 Texas wools was reached at the first sealed bid sale of the current season at Del Rio on June 24th. That price was paid for two lots of straight Rambouillet wool, one weighing 26,400 pounds and the other 9,559 pounds. In this sale, conducted by the Producers Wool and Mohair Company, 301,571 pounds were sold at prices ranging from the peak noted above to 55 cents paid for 10,179 pounds of 1951 and 1952 8-months' wool. Other purchases in this sale were: 43,080 at 70% cents; 37,508 at 67% cents; 36,812 at 66% cents; 32,498 at 66% cents; 38,006 at 65% cents; and 34,064 at 64.5 cents. About 80,000 pounds of 12-months' wool was purchased on June 23 at between 52.5 and 61 cents.



This pen of rams, bred, raised and sold by **JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM** in 1951, broke all records for rams ever sold in the United States.

Leo Hahn of Prineville, Oregon, was the purchaser. Leo has used Madsen rams for many years—he knows their worth. Incidentally, his ewe lambs always bring premium prices.

*You Can Put Quality in Your Herds By
Saving Top Ewe Lambs from Madsen Rams.
Nor Will You Be Disappointed When the
Heavy, Long-bodied Wether Lambs Cross
the Scales.*

DON'T WAIT! Contact Us Now for Your Needs in 1952

JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

W. C. Olsen, Mgr.

"Ask the Man Who Uses Madsen Bucks"

Also, early in May a high point of 74 cents was reached in the sale of 175,000 pounds of 12-months' wool at 68 to 74 cents. A carload of 12-months' wool was sold the first week of June in a price range of 58 to 63 cents. One carload was also reported sold at 42 to 58 cents. Some 12-months' moved in the third week of June at 60 to 68 cents. Practically all of the Texas 8-months' wool has been sold. All of the spring mohair clip has also been purchased.

Three or four houses in Texas have qualified as handlers under the Government loan program.

UTAH

Some of the better fine wools at Vernal were sold during the third week of June at 63 to 64 cents f.o.b. Craig, Colorado. On the whole, however, very few sales have been made in Utah. The growers' attitude seems to be that prices will be better than the loan value and they are holding for those prices.

WASHINGTON

Most of the Washington wool is mixed wool and has to be graded before it can be sold. One mixed lot, 50 percent fine and 50 percent three-eighths, has recently

brought 64 cents. Bulk of the clip has gone to Portland for storage or on consignment, none to Boston. Growers in Washington have no interest in the Government loan program.

WYOMING

Practically all of the Wyoming wools that have been sold are in the Rawlins area. About 100,000 fleeces have been sold there at prices ranging from 50 to 55 cents. In the Casper section 3,500 fleeces brought 54 cents and 3,000 fleeces 52.5 cents. Another clip was sold at around 50.5 cents.

Three clips in the various parts of the State have also sold at 60 cents a pound. Offers of 61 cents have been made for some Gillette wools.

Most of the wool is being stored in Wyoming warehouses. Growers are not panicky, it is reported, and believe the market will go up. In any event, they are not going to take advantage of the wool loan probably until November or December.

CONSUMPTION AND SUPPLY

The Wool Bureau reports the 1951-52 wool consumption estimate has been revised upward from 2,150 million pounds clean basis to 2,248 million pounds. This

reduces the world trade stocks by 100 million pounds. The preliminary figure, the Bureau release states, was based largely on unfavorable trends in major wool consuming countries. Delayed questionnaire returns from some of the smaller countries indicate that, unlike the major countries, their wool consumption increased significantly.

Australian Sheep Notes

June 17, 1952

MY vacation tour has just taken me more than 2000 miles through Victoria's rich Western District sheep country to the southeast of South Australia, then up along the river Murray country which separates Victoria and New South Wales.

In every area, I was delighted with the fast early growth of lambs which have been dropped since mid-April. Although freezing weather caused losses in some flocks, lambing percentages have been good in most districts.

Grass growth has been good too, for this time of the year, but wise sheep owners have already started to supplement paddock feed with conserved hay and some grain. Although southern pastures will not grow fast for the next two or three months, our sheepmen have the great advantage of being able to graze their flocks on grassland throughout the year, without having to feed them in sheds as you do in some sections of your country.

Damage from last summer's bushfires has just been evaluated at about nine million dollars in New South Wales, which has as many sheep as there are in America. The cost of fighting these fires—the worst for 40 years—has been estimated at nearly three million dollars.

Good general rains in northern Australia have ended the long drought which killed many sheep and cattle. However, during the last few days, Australian graziers are facing another peril in the worst floods for 20 years along the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee rivers in southern New South Wales, Hawkesbury River just north of Sydney, NSW, and throughout southern Victoria.

We do not know yet what damage has been done to stock, but it is likely chief losses will be to feed rather than in the deaths of valuable sheep and lambs. Once again, the value of plenty of conserved fodder is apparent in this country.

Some sheepmen are still worried about lambing percentages which are much lower than we would like. Discussions indicate that lack of adequate sheepherding

—due to the shortage of rural labor—is a major cause. One of Australia's biggest sheep owners has just asked me whether lack of exercise among his sheep would have any effect on lambing percentages. I have told him that exercise is essential to keep normal processes at their optimum, and that lack of it is often connected with "pulpy kidney" disease—you folks call it "overeating disease" — which kills many lambs and ewes every year.

Pest No. 1 in our sheep country, is now the dingo—a wild dog—which is so bad that some men will not run sheep in areas where the dingoes operate.

Mr. J. B. Dowling, a Sydney sheep expert, estimates that drought and dingoes have killed eleven million sheep in west Queensland during the last eight years. Thousands of dingoes have gone closer to settled areas, after sheep have been moved during the drought.

A dingo with a \$700 reward "on its scalp," has just been trapped and shot near Inverell, NSW. It had killed sheep, valued at more than \$2500, in a year. Trappers had made many efforts to catch it. As the reward increased, the dingo gained great notoriety, and became known as the "Pindaro Dingo." It was five feet long from head to tail.

In Queensland, baits wrapped in shiny paper, will be used soon to attract dingoes. A company at Mackay, north Queensland, will soon be making about 75,000 baits a week to distribute all over Australia.

It is waiting for a supply of brisket fat which does not dissolve in the sun. One-half grain strychnine tablet is injected in each bait. A machine can inject 3000 tablets an hour, into baits.

Early in June, some of the best sheep in Australia were exhibited at Sydney's annual sheep show. Best sheep in the show was paraded by Merryville Pty. Ltd. of Yass, NSW. I did not see this sheep, but am a great admirer of the stud which has done so well in many shows. The sheep do well in any district in Australia, and their fleeces would withstand a challenge from anywhere in the world. The show was attended by a party of 34 South Australian Merino breeders who had toured most of New South Wales's best studs.

The Australian sheep industry suffered a severe loss about a week ago, when Mr. Leigh Sadlier Falkiner, aged 72 years, died. He was secretary and director of F. S. Falkiner Pty. Ltd., which owns four of Australia's leading Merino stud properties. These are Boonoke — reputed to be the largest Merino stud in the world—Boonoke

25 YEARS OF OPEN FACE BREEDING



is behind this Rambouillet Stud Ram which we recently purchased from the University of Wyoming. We feel this stud is one of the nation's top rams.



Consigning to the National Ram Sale,
August 18 & 19 — 38 Head



Consigning to the Sanpete Ram Sale,
August 23 — 21 Head

Range Rams Also for Sale at the Ranch
GEO. L. BEAL & SONS **EPHRAIM, UTAH**

See my consignment of **YEARLING COLUMBIA RANGE RAMS**

AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE
2 Pens of 10 Each

I have been breeding COLUMBIAS since 1941 for Density of Fleece, Open Faces and Desirable Body Conformation. All Rams Range Raised. Not Pampered.

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ATTEND 26th ANNUAL OREGON RAM SALE

PENDLETON AUGUST 15 10:00 A.M.

325 Selected Superior Rams

Sale Sponsored by
OREGON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 256
PENDLETON, OREGON



Our pen of two yearlings at the recent California Ram Sale, which topped the Rambouillet sale at \$375 per head.

Only the Best Ewes —
Only the Best Rams

GO INTO OUR REGISTERED FLOCK

RAMBOUILLETS

JOHN H. BEAL CEDAR CITY, UTAH

North, Wanganella, and Zara. All are near Deniliquin, NSW, and have played a leading part in developing the Commonwealth's wool industry.

In the sale ring, wool prices have remained firm at Melbourne and Sydney, where optimism is now much greater than during the sharp price decline just before Easter. Competition, mainly from Europe and Japan, increased prices by 7½ percent at Newcastle, NSW.

Top values at a typical day's selling at Melbourne, were (greasy basis) about \$1.20 a pound for Merino, \$1.00 for come-back, and 75 cents for crossbred wool.

Although a decline in the demand for textiles has slowed production at some woolen mills near Melbourne, Victoria, several New South Wales mills have resumed full production as trading has improved in the last week or two.

Nevertheless despite this optimism, Australian sheepmen are still cautious about the future of wool. Commenting on a claim by Dr. Roger Adams of Chicago (USA) Chemistry Department, Mr. Otway Falkiner, president of the NSW Sheep Breeders' Association, agreed that the world's wool consumption could be halved by synthetics, within the next 10 or 20 years. Mill workers are worried too. Textile Workers' Union says it will demand an immediate ban on the handling of imported textiles if the Federal Government removes its import restrictions.

As a result of reduced shearing rates—due to the fall in wool prices—which I reported last month, some shearers say they will refuse to work this year unless the

Chicago-December 7-10, 1952

To insure proper hotel accommodations at the 88th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Chicago, December 7 to 10, please fill out and return the card set up below to the National office, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. It is impossible for the National to make reservations in blocks or for any particular groups.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

December 7-10, 1952

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL — CHICAGO 40, ILLINOIS

Please Reserve

LARGE SUITE	\$20.00 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$23.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
	\$27.00 <input type="checkbox"/>	
(Bedroom & Parlor—Dbl. or Sgl. Occupancy)		
SMALL SUITE	\$15.00 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$17.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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FAMILY UNIT	\$17.00 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$19.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
Based on full occupancy of four persons		
(Two twin bedded rooms, connecting bath)		
DOUBLE ROOM	\$ 8.50 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$ 9.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
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SINGLE ROOM	\$4.90 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$6.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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We cannot guarantee rates prior to arrival; however, we will make every attempt to assign as per your request.

The above quoted prices are subject to a proportionate adjustment necessary to meet current economic conditions.

Fill out and return to National Wool Growers Association,
414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Date.....

Names of Occupants.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

CHECK-OUT HOUR 3:00 P.M. — THEREFORE THERE MAY BE SOME DELAY IN ASSIGNING ROOM PRIOR TO THAT TIME.

Arrival Date.....

Departure Date.....

former contract charge is restored. Nevertheless, the Australian Workers' Union is opposed to any shearing hold-up, and we all expect that this year's shearing will proceed normally. Shearing has begun already in northern Victoria.

Scientists are now meeting in Melbourne, to discuss ways of making myxomatosis virus disease even more effective against rabbits. Victorian experts have reported the destruction of millions of rabbits in the last year. Nevertheless there are still some puzzling effects of the disease, which this conference hopes to solve.

Despite these successes on the Mainland, Tasmania—our island state—still refuses to allow myxomatosis within its boundaries. This shortsighted policy must cost the state a lot of money. Scientists and sheepmen estimate that every rabbit costs the taxpayers about a dollar a year, to keep.

And our sheep now have gold in their teeth as well as what we call "golden" fleeces. Mrs. H. McNeill of Melbourne, Victoria, recently noticed something shining in the bottom of the pot in which she was cooking a sheep's head. It turned out to be gold off the sheep's teeth. The butcher told her the sheep probably came from gold-mining country.

—Colin Webb

Ram Values Drop 30 Percent at Sydney Sale

AT the Sydney (Australia) 1952 Merino ram sales early in June, 1134 rams were sold for £148,073—about \$333,164, at an average price of £130/11 — about \$295 a head. Compared with last year's sale, values dropped by nearly 30 percent overall.

The 1951 sale was a record—1218 rams sold for £219,316 (\$470,000), at an average of £180/1/ (\$505) a head.

In 1950, 1006 rams were sold for a total of £146,457 (\$330,000), at an average of £144/6/ (\$324) a head.

Commenting on this year's sale, Mr. Otway Falkiner, president of the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association, said that "considering the burden of taxation and the uncertainty of the wool market, prices were quite satisfactory."

"About 30 percent of the offerings failed to reach auction reserve prices. These were sold at flock ram values," he said. "The chief demand was for the high-class stud and selected rams, for which values were maintained fairly well. Sheep of lower quality were a drug on the market."

Haddon Rig stud captured more than 20

RAMBOUILLETS



Our registered pen for the National (photographed in May)

We invite you to see our yearlings at the National Ram Sale, which are better than ever this year. They are the growthy, big-boned, heavy-shearing type of RAMBOUILLETS which make profitable flock headers. We are offering five registered and 20 range rams, all yearlings.

See our rams also at the following Utah sales:

- Ephraim, August 23
- Cedar City, September 13
- Spanish Fork, October 9

VOYLE BAGLEY

AURORA,
UTAH

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS

- Big Smooth Bodies
- Long Staple
- Well Grown
- Open Face

You are invited to see my pen of yearlings at the NATIONAL RAM SALE



Three Rambouillets in this group, coming to the National Sale, were the Second Prize Pen at the 1952 Sanpete Show.

CLIFFORD OLSEN

EPHRAIM,
UTAH

percent of the money paid at the sale. Its 116 offerings totaled more than £30,000 (\$67,000).

A world record is claimed for the auc-

tion price of 4200 guineas (nearly \$10,000) for a Bundemar stud ram.

Total sales and average prices for rams from some of the major studs were:

Stud	No. Sold	Total	Average per Head
Bundemar	31	£16,978 (\$41,000)	£547/13/ (\$1,230)
Wahwoon	37	£11,235 (\$25,000)	£303/13/ (\$ 682)
Uardry	38	£10,798 (nearly \$25,000)	£284/3/ (\$ 640)
Haddon Rig	116	£31,436 (\$69,000)	£270 (\$ 610)
Wanganella	73	£14,784 (\$34,000)	£202/10/ (\$ 455)
Boonoke	26	£ 4,813 (\$ 1,100)	£185/3/ (\$ 410)
Burrabogie	36	£ 6,226 (\$14,000)	£172/18/ (\$ 390)

Breeders DIRECTORY

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

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DORNEY, C. W.
Monte Vista, Colorado
EPPERSON, IVAN G.
Jerome, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
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Portland, Oregon
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Vernal, Utah
MANSFIELD, HENRY A.
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MARQUISS & SONS, R. B.
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MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
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NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
PINE TREE RANCH
Gillette, Wyoming
SNYDER SHEEP CO.
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THE PAULY RANCH
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HOGG & SONS, R. W.
Rte 8, Box 841, Salem, Oregon

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JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
MacCARTHY & SONS, D. P.
Salem, Oregon
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
HAMPSHIRE
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumseller, Alta., Canada
TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado
WARRICK & SON, ROY B.
Oskaloosa, Iowa

PANAMAS

BELL, TOM
Rupert, Idaho
HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte 1
RICKS BROS.
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

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BARNARD CO., BRUCE M.
Shiprock, New Mexico
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
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BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
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CHRISTENSEN & SON, E. N.
Levan, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
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CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.
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NIELSON SHEEP CO.
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OLSEN, CLIFFORD
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Node, Wyoming
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WITHERS, JOHN V.
Paisley, Oregon

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FULLMER BROS.
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Morrin, Alta., Canada
HALL, WILLIAM C.
Falkland, B.C., Canada
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JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
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Levan, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROKE, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
ROCK & SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
VAUGHN, HOWARD
Dixon, California
WADDELL, DAVE
Amity, Oregon
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah
WARRICK & SON, ROY B.
Oskaloosa, Iowa

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PFISTER, LEO
Node, Wyoming

The June Lamb Market

THE live lamb market lost price ground during June, attributed by Government market reporters to a dull and lower dressed market, hot weather and consequent cut in meat consumption. Lack of outlet for unfinished feeder lambs also forced many low-grade lambs into slaughter channels, the U.S.D.A. market news for June 24th asserts. Then, too, one major packer was out of the market during part of the month due to labor troubles. There was also a similar price break on lamb during June a year ago.

Choice to prime spring lambs sold during June in a \$25 to \$31.50 price range. A new high for the Denver market during the season was reached the second week of June when \$31 was paid for spring lambs from the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. These choice and prime lambs weighed 78 pounds. Good to choice spring slaughter lambs sold on the markets during June in \$25.50 to \$30 price range. Cull to good springers brought \$20 to \$28.

Good and choice old-crop, fed shorn lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts sold from \$26 to \$29.75. Good and choice shorn slaughter ewes sold during June in an \$6.50 to \$12 price range. Cull and utility ewes sold from \$3 to \$10.

Good and choice spring feeder lambs were purchased at \$21 to \$28. Common to good kinds sold at Fort Worth from \$10 to \$21.

Some solid-mouth breeding ewes were sold at \$11.50. Ewes with lambs at side were purchased at \$26 per pair.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

Trading of sheep and lambs was rather quiet. There was some activity in Montana around the middle of June as follows:

Geyser area, 1,000 whiteface wether lambs, 22 cents; White Sulphur Springs area, 1,000 mixed whiteface lambs, 22 cents; Stanford area, 400 mixed whiteface lambs, 22 cents; Lavina area, 425 whiteface wether lambs, 21 cents. All of these lambs are for delivery from September 20th to 25th and are to be weighed after a 12-hour shrink.

In eastern Washington several small farm lots of good to prime spring lambs found clearance during early June at \$26 to \$28, on a delivered-to-packers basis.

A load or so of fat spring lambs were purchased the last week of the month in central California at 26½ cents and a load of good and choice feeders at 24 cents.

Quite a few lots of pasture lambs were also reported as available for sale. Most of the California lambs selling are said to be under 90-pound weights.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Total U. S. Inspected	1952	1951
Slaughter, First Five months	4,884,000	3,850,000
Week Ended	June 21	June 23
Slaughter at 32 Centers	190,084	163,639
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$28.30	\$33.70
Good and Choice	26.80	32.70
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	61.00	69.00
Choice, 40-50 pounds	61.00	67.50

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May

	1952	1951
Cattle	1,009,000	986,000
Calves	388,000	414,000
Hogs	4,482,000	4,952,000
Sheep and Lambs	939,000	657,000



Nielson type Rambouillet purchased by The Pauly Ranch, Deer Lodge, Mont. for \$2000.00. Top of the 1951 National Sale.

Keep the quality of your wool clip up—Buy NIELSON Rambouillets

NIELSON SHEEP COMPANY had the highest stud average in the 1951 and 1950 National Ram Sales: \$1250 and \$1216.67 per head. In 1951, NIELSON SHEEP also brought the highest per head average ever made at the National Ram Sale, \$530.35.

THANK YOU!

★ ★ ★

We have 40 head of registered yearling ewes and a few rams over our sale consignments for sale at the ranch.

We sincerely appreciate the fine reception ranch men have given Nielson sheep in the past. We will continue to breed top Rambouillets for our customers.

NIELSON SHEEP CO.

Adin Nielson, Prop.

Ephraim, Utah

Phone 121-J

Columbias



Our 1947 Grand Champion Pen of Three Ewes at the National Columbia Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota. We had the Champion Pen of Three Ewes at this show for three consecutive years: 1946, 1947 and 1948; also Champion Ram and Champion Ewe, 1951.

At the NATIONAL RAM SALE, August 18 and 19, we will be selling another QUALITY consignment of purebred Columbias — studs, registered and range rams.

MARK BRADFORD SPANISH FORK, UTAH

• C O L U M B I A S •

To those sheep producers who have purchased our rams in the past and to our many other friends in the sheep industry:

We will again be entering the National Ram Sale with one of our finest consignments of Columbia Stud, Registered and Range Rams. HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE — AUGUST 18 and 19!

MARK B. HANSON SPANISH FORK, UTAH

TARGHEE SHEEP



Targhee ewes proven for greater production of lamb
Dense ½ blood fleeces—Longer staple for the grade

For Greater Net Profits — Use Targhee Rams

Breeding ewes and rams available, contact:

U. S. TARGHEE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

William J. Boylan, Secretary
Box 72, Bozeman, Montana

The Wool Bureau Works With the Trade

(Continued from page 13)

Bullock's department stores. Prior to her affiliation with the Bureau in 1949, she was a member of the advertising department of Bonwit Teller and before that had been associated with Byrne, Harrington and Roberts advertising agency as an account executive and assistant to the vice president. Building closer relationships between wool textile and women's wear manufacturers and fashion stylists and merchandising executives, is Mrs. Harvey's main objective.

Here again in the Women's Wear Department the Bureau coordinates its work closely with the Women's Wear Advisory Committee, aiming to shape all material and programs to fit the needs of the trade. As with all other departments, Women's Wear bases its programs on surveys. Before launching its fall merchandising program for 1952, representatives of the Bureau interviewed 54 executives and department heads in key New York stores and buying offices maintained in New York by leading stores throughout the country to get their opinions of the program proposals. In this way they knew they were starting on the right foot.

In reviewing the promotion work of the Wool Bureau, I find the big difficulty is doing justice to its projects. They are many and large in scope. Just take for example those of the Women's Wear Department.

During the past year that part of the Bureau conducted, or cooperated in presenting the following programs and work:

Wool In California Colors; National Sweater Week; Potato Blossom Queen; Retail Promotion; Fashion Shows; Displays; Fashion Clinics; International Fashion Show (a June event); Consumer Education Program; Make It Yourself—With Wool Contest.

A list, of course, doesn't give any idea of the hours spent in outlining, writing and re-writing material; trips out of town and local contacts to build up support for the projects; preparing and making speeches. Only long, hard days, backed by real enthusiasm for the task make accomplishment possible. It also takes close coordination within the Bureau itself — the pooling of the knowledge and experience of the entire staff. In any event, the Wool Bureau has what it takes to do a good job in trade relations.

—Irene Young

Meat in the Weight-Reduction Diet

(Continued from page 18)

The value of diets high in protein rests on a firm foundation. It is known that protein acts to speed up body metabolism—helps to burn up the excess fat. At the same time meat keeps the body in adequate repair because meat protein is a complete protein, containing all of the essential amino acids. Meat is also a rich source of other body nutrients including the B vitamins and the minerals—phosphorus, iron and copper. The variety meats, such as liver and kidney, are also good sources of vitamin A.

Considering the unpopularity of the "fad" diets of 25 or more years ago, from the standpoint of palatability, it is obvious that another point in favor of meat in the reducing diet is the fact that it makes meals more palatable and interesting, and allays the pangs of hunger for a longer period than other foods.

Three typical meals of the weight-reducing diet featured by the National Live Stock and Meat Board at the International Live Stock Exposition contained the following foods:

Breakfast

Canadian Bacon Poached Eggs
Toast Butter

Coffee (black)

Lunch

Broiled Lamb Chops
Cauliflower

Julienne Vegetable Salad

Roll Butter

Sliced Orange

Skim Milk Tea (clear)

Dinner

Broiled Sirloin Steak
Asparagus

Combination Salad

Roll Butter

Strawberries

Skim Milk Demitasse

The Department of Nutrition of the Board calls attention to the fact that meat is included in each meal. It states that though the above diet may be higher in calories than some reducing diets, it is low enough to produce the desired results.

At the same time the department points

SHEEP SALT

STANSBURY SALT COMPANY, Inc.

408 Zion's Savings Bank Bldg.
SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

out that the problem of losing unwanted pounds is one that should be given serious consideration, since it represents a forward

step in alleviating diseases resulting from overweight and thus in increasing the life expectancy of those so afflicted.

PANAMAS SUFFOLKS

We will have at the
1952 National Ram Sale

The Top Selections from the Original Panama Flock and from America's Largest Suffolk Flock

Hardy Range-Raised Rams
Ready for Service

FRED M. LAIDLAW
MULDOON, IDAHO

IOWA'S hundred degree temperature makes the World's best corn. Heavy boned, long bodied rams raised under these conditions do well for the purchaser.

BEAU GESTE RAMS SATISFY

Inspect our consignment at the National

BEAU GESTE FARMS

ROY B. WARRICK & SON
OSKALOOSA, IOWA

SUFFOLK EWES & RAMS FOR SALE

300 large framed, heavy boned, range raised Suffolk ewes of mixed ages and some outstanding ewe lambs. Will also sell 100 Suffolk yearling range rams at McCall, Idaho.

See our outstanding consignment at the National this summer. Last year our pen of five brought \$320 a head, the highest priced unregistered Suffolk rams ever sold at the Salt Lake Sale.

B. B. BURROUGHS

c/o McCALL HOTEL — McCALL, IDAHO

HAMPSHIRE

Grand Champion Wether, Chicago,
1948 and 1951

Grand Champion Pen Wethers,
Chicago, 1949 and 1950

Today's top value for prime lamb production from California to Virginia.

Breeders' list and information of

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP
ASSOCIATION

72-W Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.



Again this year at the National Ram Sale I will offer a choice consignment of Columbia stud, registered and range rams. They are produced from the same U. S. Experiment Station quality blood lines that have placed my previous National Sale consignments among the top.

SELECT FROM THE BEST!

Pete Thomas
Malad, Idaho

**WANTED: } WINTER RANGE
and
SHEEP**

We are in the market for good winter range — not too far from Richfield, Utah, and about 1500 good grade sheep.

M. & O. RANCHES
175 West South Temple, Salt Lake City or
Salina, Utah

I Guarantee

THESE WOMB SUPPORTS FOR EWES IF YOU HAVE ONE ON HAND WHEN NEEDED. PRICE \$3.00 FOR THREE, \$5.25 FOR SIX.
GEORGE EDWARDS
BOX 553 LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed

Columbia Rams are used in Range Herds to:

- Produce large sheep
- Increase pounds of wool
- Increase length of staple
- Improve color of wool
- Decrease shrinkage
- Increase value of ewe lambs
- Provide open face sheep

COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah

Snout Moth Damage To Shadscale

(Continued from page 25)

creased, invasion of the range by halogeton and other undesirable plants would be checked, and protection of the soil from wind and water erosion would be augmented. So far, however, very little research has been conducted on reseeding of this dry winter range type.

Research has been very successful in finding species for seeding and determining methods and season for planting on sagebrush, foothill, and mountain ranges. Some preliminary work on the problem of reseeding shadscale ranges has been done by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Of the species tried, the most promising are crested wheatgrass, Russian wildrye, and squirreltail. These are grasses that do not offer as great a variety of nutritious forage as a number of the native shrubs—black sagebrush, bud sagebrush, winterfat, and fourwing saltbush—on the winter ranges in the Intermountain region. It is therefore also desirable to reseed with some of these palatable shrubs. To do this successfully, suitable methods of getting germination and survival need to be developed. The increasing need for additional range forage and the need for decisive control of range pests like the snout moth already exemplified in another aspect by the extensive program of halogeton control, definitely require an enlarged and intensified reseeding research program on shadscale ranges.



"EVEN IF YOU DID GET SOMEONE UNDER THE NEW SHEEP-HERDER BILL, OUR SHEEP WOULD NEVER UNDERSTAND THE BASQUE LANGUAGE!"

—National Wool Grower

CONSISTENT LONG BREEDING PAYS

Last year's ad of our sale rams told of our range sheep's 13.11-pound fleeces, 101-pound lambs and 156.2-pound old ewes. To get this production we have used rams of the same breeding as we are consigning to the National Ram Sale this year.

Started this cross in 1895 from long-wool rams on select Rambouillet ewes, and then crossbreds on crossbreds.

We have the fleeces from our large, good conformation, prospective stud rams scoured by the University of Wyoming, and have found we raise rams with from 10 to 13 pounds scoured wool fleeces to select our stud rams from.

For our stud ewes, we select large good-bodied range ewe lambs that shear 15- to 20-pound fleeces and are the same breeding as the rams we raise.

By such selection of both rams and ewes and long years of breeding, we are raising rams that breed more production. The rams we are consigning to the sale were born in April 1951.

COVEY-BAGLEY-DAYTON
Cokeville, Wyoming

We will be at the
NATIONAL RAM SALE
this year with
**Large, Heavy Boned
and
Long, Dense Woolled
RAMBOUILLET RAMS**

E. N. Christensen & Son
Levan, Utah

ewe MARKING HARNESS

Shows which ewes bred and when; also ram's potency. Saves time, money, lambing space! Durable JOUGENSEN make; strong web straps. Holds grease-crayon, red, green, black; specify colors and whether hard (summer), soft (winter). ORDER FROM your dealer, or fob SF: HARNESS \$3.75, CRAYONS 50c each. Add postage, 40c per harness, 25c per crayon; we'll refund excess.
CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
151 Mission St., Dept. L., San Francisco.



Consigning to National Ram Sale

PANAMAS
TWO PENS OF 5 YEARLING
RANGE RAMS

Big . . Smooth . . Open-Faced . . Active . .
Three-Eighths Blood Wool
Raised for Range Service

Harry Meuleman & Sons

R#1, Rupert, Idaho
For Sale at Ranch: Rams and Ewe Lambs

The Control of External Parasites of Sheep

(Continued from page 23)

and causes a great deal of annoyance in its meandering all over the body. This louse, which lives on scales from the skin, is also rather easily destroyed by dipping in BHC at a concentration of 0.03 percent gamma isomer, or about one-half that recommended for scabies eradication.

Screwworms: The current treatment recommended for screwworm control contains lindane instead of the older ingredients embodied in Smear 62. The lindane formulation, known as EG-335, contains, by weight, 3 parts lindane, 35 parts pine oil, 42 parts white mineral oil, 10 parts of an emulsifier, and 10 parts of a silica gel.

Fleeceworms or woolworms: Toxaphene or chlordane at a concentration of 0.5 percent, or the gamma isomer of BHC at 0.06 percent, the same concentration as recommended for scabies eradication, is recommended as being both preventive and a curative treatment.

True ticks: A number of true ticks may be controlled through the use of the newer insecticides. The following materials have been found satisfactory: toxaphene or chlordane at 0.5 percent; BHC at 0.06 percent gamma isomer (lindane may be substituted for the commercial grade BHC when desired).

It is suggested that I discuss the matter of annual dippings for parasite eradication. I personally doubt the feasibility at present of annual dippings as conducted in scabies eradication work many years ago. With the enormous number of scabies infested flocks at that time, we resorted to annual dippings in desperation, to reduce quickly the then existing high percentage of herd infestations, and to find a starting point for the eradication program that had a short time-limit for accomplishment.

With BHC in the picture, scabies eradication henceforth should not present the problem it did when the former double dipping of range flocks was necessary.

BHC and lindane do not alter the tensile strength of wool fibers, nor do they interfere with the scouring and dyeing properties of the wool. BHC has a long residual action on the skin. In our experimental studies, we placed clean BHC-dipped sheep with an equal number of scabby sheep, and in addition to this natural exposure to scabies, we transplanted from 15 to 25 live scabies mites onto each of the BHC-dipped sheep every two weeks. We failed to establish an infestation on the dipped sheep in three months time. English

workers made a similar test by using only one-fourth as much of the gamma isomer concentration in their dip that we used, and they were able to establish an infestation on their BHC-dipped sheep in from 2 to 3 months time. The lesson learned from these studies is, therefore, that you are safe in putting dipped scabby sheep back in the same pens and corrals they occupied just prior to dipping.

I should like to emphasize the warnings

that should not be overlooked when using the BHC or lindane dips, namely: (1) Do not dip sheep within 30 days of time of slaughter; (2) Use BHC only in cool water, or at dip temperature not in excess of 80°F.; (3) Under no circumstances should BHC be mixed with lime-sulphur, nicotine-sulphate, or arsenical dips. Some losses of ewes and lambs have occurred because the last two precautionary warnings were not heeded.

ANGEL CARAS & SONS Owners of the Largest Registered SUFFOLK FLOCK

in Utah

Again we consign
Fine Yearling Suffolks to the
NATIONAL RAM SALE
We invite you buyers to look them over.
These rams sired by Finch's Imported Rams.
OUTSTANDING BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE
ON OUR FARM AT ALL TIMES

SPANISH FORK, UTAH

See Our Consignment of HAMPSHIRE . . SUFFOLKS and SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

at the
NATIONAL RAM SALE
this year.

You will like them
L. A. WINKLE and SONS
FILER, IDAHO

WALDO HILLS STOCK FARM

SUFFOLKS

We'll See You At The

NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 18-19, Salt Lake City, Utah

With a Good Consignment Of

SUFFOLK RANGE RAMS

FLOYD T. FOX & SON

SILVERTON,
OREGON

Dun Mouin' Ranch

For our NATIONAL RAM SALE consignment in Salt Lake City August 18 and 19, we are selecting a choice pen of five SUFFOLK rams. They will carry that same careful fitting and breeding that enabled us to consign the high-selling \$450 Hampshire stud ram at the recent California Ram Sale and to sell our Hampshire pens at \$220 per head average. COME AND SEE OUR CONSIGNMENT

GODFREY PRIDDY & SON

DIXON,
CALIFORNIA



"Bright Victor" — Undefeated Grand Champion Ram, 1952 Texas Show Circuit.

OUR SPECIALTY . . .

Rambouillet Range Rams

— — — — and Studs

From the OLDEST and LARGEST
Registered Flock in the Southwest!
MILES PIERCE V. I. PIERCE
Alpine, Tex. Ozona, Tex.

ANNOUNCING . . .

Our Select 1952 Offering
of

CORRIEDALE Stud & Range Rams

Yearlings and Twos
All Animals of Merit

The Product of Conscientious Planning
To Meet YOUR NEEDS

BONVUE RANCH

Golden, Colorado

Hereford Cattle & Corriedale Sheep

"The U.S.A.'s greatest imported Corriedale stud
cordially invites your inquiry or visit."

FOR TOP QUALITY PANAMA RAMS . . .

with years of good breeding

Look at my consignment at the
NATIONAL RAM SALE or my
rams at the ranch.

JOE HORN, Rupert, Idaho, R. #2

Another Successful Meat Board Annual

(Continued from page 15)

through 75 research projects supported by the Board at 30 different institutions across the country—from Stanford University on the West to Columbia University on the East and from the University of Minnesota on the North and University of Texas on the South."

"These fact-finding studies," he continued, "have placed meat in a new light, have shown the importance of meat in the diet at all age levels, revealed that meat is a real source of essential nutrients, and have thrown more light on the role of meat in the diet in the treatment of various diseases. Much has been revealed through research but opportunities of further research are practically unlimited.

"The program designed to make possible the dissemination of the facts about meat to the Nation has gone forward with increasing effectiveness this past year. Many media have been used to good advantage in bringing the meat story to homemakers, nutrition workers, physicians, dietitians and others in the professional field, educators and other groups as well as the public generally.

"Television has been used increasingly as an educational medium. During the year, for example, staff members have presented a total of 122 meat programs on television, reaching millions from coast to coast. In addition, 69 of the 108 television stations in operation have projected the Board's motion pictures during the year.

"Mindful of the fact that this Nation is faced with an emergency and that meat is a vital component of the rations of the men in service, the Board has conducted meat training programs for the armed forces. Programs featuring lectures and demonstrations in meat cookery, defrosting of meat, storage and refrigeration of meat and the utilization of bones and fat, have been conducted at 33 Army posts and at 48 Air Force bases.

"To a large degree any success which has been attained during the year in furthering the interests of meat reflects the fine cooperation extended by all branches of the industry including the many industry publications — market, farm, livestock and meat trade papers. These have performed yeoman service in every phase of the program. They have at all times recognized the importance of livestock and meat in the Nation's economy, and its contribution to the health of 156 million people."

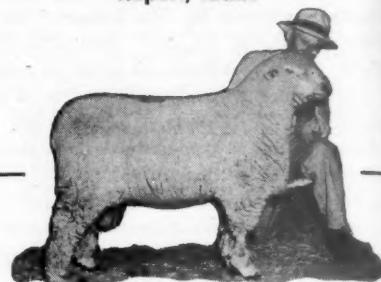
Panamas

Don't miss my consignment of five yearlings and five lambs at the National Ram Sale. They have good conformation, like the typical Bell Panama below, and the same quality fleeces with which I placed First, Second and Third in recent Pacific International wool shows.

YEARLING EWES AND EWE LAMBS
FOR SALE AT THE RANCH

TOM BELL

Rupert, Idaho



COLUMBIAS

We invite you to inspect our first consignment to the NATIONAL RAM SALE. Our offering of ten yearling COLUMBIA rams is the result of selective breeding for over twenty-five years.

SNYDER SHEEP CO.

LOVELL, WYOMING
Jack and Bob Snyder

BONIDA FARM SUFFOLKS

Since 1929 our flock has been a dependable source of foundation stock for breeders and colleges in eight States, including the Montana State College and the Arizona State College.

Our Registered Pen of Yearling Rams for the 1952 National Ram Sale represents the third good crop of lambs sired by our Finch Imported, Wrating-bred English ram. He was Champion at the 1950 Montana Winter Fair.

At the ranch we have a choice lot of yearling rams and rugged ram lambs you will like.

B. D. MURDOCH & SONS

Lima, Montana

AROUND THE Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending June 24, 1952.

ARIZONA

Dry and hot with cooling trend Sunday. Sheep arriving in fine shape at high altitude.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged below normal with greatest departures in central coastal and San Joaquin Valley areas. Very light, scattered precipitation on north coast and in Sierra Nevadas. Fire danger in grass land and lower timbered areas of Central Valley increasing. On north coast, light precipitation retarded extensive drying of ranges in some places. In upper Sacramento Valley warmer weather beneficial for most crops and farming operations; conditions favorable for haying and grain cutting.

Healdsburg, Sonoma County

June 14, 1952

Feed was very good up to June 12th when rain came and took the strength out. It is in about average condition, however. We were able to save 60 percent of our lamb crop this year compared to 85 percent last. Fat lambs have been sold at 26 to 27 cents; feeder lambs at 20 to 24 cents; fine-wool ewe lambs, crossbred ewe lambs, whiteface, and mixed lots all at 26 cents.

About 50 percent of the fine wool in this section has been sold at 65 to 72 cents. Most of the growers prefer to sell outright for cash rather than take the Government loan.

—T. F. Baxter, Jr.

COLORADO

Hot, dry weather continued in most sections. Temperatures averaged much above seasonal in east but a slight deficiency in west. Scattered showers; some accompanied by light hail and wind. Pastures and ranges drying and burning in most sections.

July, 1952

Craig, Moffat County

June 16, 1952

Some growers are ready to sell their wool, others plan to hold on and perhaps get CCC appraisal and then decide whether to sell or take the Government loan. However, 200,000 pounds sold recently from 61 to 65 cents here in Colorado.

The lamb crop was about normal this year—about 110 to 145 percent. I have not heard of any recent sales of lambs here.

We have had hot weather with dry winds since June 1st but the prospects for the summer range are good. We will move to the summer range about July 1st.

—G. N. Winder

IDAHO

Drought continues in east with dry-land crops fair to poor. North again received substantial rain; showers light and scattered in remainder of State. First hay being cut in east; second started in southwest; wet weather delayed haying in north.

Ovid, Bear Lake County

June 22, 1952

We have had the driest June in a good many years. The feed is fair as of now but it is drying out fast. We move to the summer range around the first of July. It is reported feed has already started to burn there. There has been no reduction in our permit this year.

We have lost a great number of lambs about a month old this year. Early lambing was very poor. Our greatest loss came from feeding hay too long.

Bear Lake County Wool Pool consisting of about 212,000 pounds of mostly three-eighths blood, has been consigned with 48.5 cents advance and 3 percent interest after 60 days. I believe that many of the growers prefer to sell rather than consign or take a Government loan.

—Jess R. Matthews

MONTANA

Cool west of Divide, seasonable temperatures in east. Light to locally moderate showers over week-end. Dry-land crops east of Divide suffering from lack of moisture. Soil moisture critically short in extreme east, adequate west of Divide and in southwest.

Range grass mostly curing east of Divide, green and growing in west.

Stanford, Judith Basin County

June 16, 1952

Grass is very good but dry this year. We have only had one inch of rain so far in June. Lambing was above average in this section this year and we were able to save a better percentage. Three thousand feeder lambs were contracted at 22 cents recently. Blackface yearling ewes have changed hands lately at \$27 and fine-wool and crossbred, whiteface, yearling ewes at \$24 to \$25.

No wool has been sold around here but in the Cascade area 60 cents to 65 cents has been paid. Part of the growers are selling if they can get 62 to 65 cents and others are consigning.

—H. H. Galt

Augusta, Lewis & Clark County

June 15, 1952

Although we haven't sold our clip yet, most of the wool in this area has been contracted for 60 to 65 cents. I believe that most growers would prefer to sell rather than consign their wool.

In spite of having the driest spring for many years, the spring range is excellent; the summer range needs rain. We have already moved our sheep to the summer range, which is privately owned.

Our losses this year were very light but we had some from pulpy kidney disease in lambs. Approximately the same number of lambs were saved this year, however, as last.

Whiteface wether lambs for fall delivery went at 22.60. Blackface yearling ewes out of the wool have sold at \$30 here recently and crossbred, whiteface, yearling ewes in the wool at \$25.25 to \$30 per head. These ewes were contracted in April.

—L. R. Gelsinger & Sons

NEVADA

A few light showers in north middle of week and again on 23rd. Warm and dry



SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 foot

Five Models with New Chassis
One or Two Beds — Patent Pending
— Business Since 1907 —

Wm. E. MADSEN & SONS Mfg. Co.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

BUY WELL — BUY WOOL



EAR TAGS

Identify and protect your sheep. Easy to apply with the "SALASCO" compound clinchers, the "SALASCO" aluminum ear tags with the self-piercing feature, and a patented double hole lock, are as durable as the animal itself. Write today for a "SALASCO" price list.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.

42 West Third South
Salt Lake City, Utah

BUY WELL — BUY WOOL



WILKE'S Triple Purpose Drench

Eliminates
Stomachworms - Nodularworms
Tapeworms
SHEEP AND GOATS
with single dose

Proven by scientific research to be effective in the elimination of the above mentioned parasites. Backed by field reports to be the most outstanding drench on the market. Safe, Economical, effective—at all ages.

Write for
valuable free booklet and
name of nearest Dealer.

WILKE
Dependable

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM
& VETERINARY PRODUCTS
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI

in south. Hay good. Livestock very good, except only fair in Reno area.

Reno, Washoe County June 16, 1952

The first week of June the feed and weather were very good but the second week brought too much frost and strong winds which did a lot of harm to range feed and farm crops. However, in spite of that they still remain about average with other years. I have no sheep of my own; I am a Nevada State Sheep Inspector. I believe most sheep are already on the summer range. I do not know of any cuts in numbers this year but forest permits cut short two weeks from past years. Some losses from ewes lambing before due occurred this year. However, we still had a good lamb crop with good weather all during the lambing season. The number of lambs saved was not quite as high as last year but last year's crop was exceptionally high.

Nearly a month ago several wool clips sold at 54 to 65 cents net, then handlers quit buying and only took consignments. About twenty thousand fleeces were sold; mostly good French combing and staple, shrinking 58 to 62 percent. It seems as though all growers would much rather sell outright at home than consign. However, when there is no home market most of them have to consign as there is no local storage available.

—Walter Handley

NEW MEXICO

Continued hot, dry weather, with only very light, widely scattered showers. High ranges generally good; lower ranges dry.

Roswell, Chaves County June 16, 1952

I would say about half-a-million pounds of wool has been sold here at prices ranging from 40 to 75 cents, half-blood to fine. Most growers are ready to sell to buyers rather than contract through the Government. Some were disappointed in the price.

Feed in this area is very poor and dry, about the same as last year. We have had some losses through ewes leaving their lambs and the drought but the number saved is about the same as last year.

—William Treat

OREGON

Moderate temperatures. Despite considerable cloudiness, sunshine adequate for most

crops. Exceptional heavy western and good eastern hay crop being harvested. Livestock feed now ample. Cattle in very good shape.

Friend, Wasco County June 15, 1952

Most of the wool is consigned, I suppose for the loan. I know that most of the growers I have talked to are holding for the Government loan.

Feed is very dry this year as well as poor. We summer our sheep on pasture lands. We have had losses this year through lupine. Our 1952 lamb crop is a good one.

—Arthur Appling

Paisley, Lake County June 22, 1952

Feed on the range has been dry, due to a great deal of north wind. We have been getting lots of rain for the past ten days, however. Our sheep moved to the summer range between June 15th and 20th this year; the feed outlook there is very good. We summer one band of sheep on national forest land; have had no reduction for several years.

We have had no serious loss of lambs this year but the number saved is 10 to 15 percent less than last year. No lambs have been contracted in this section as far as I know. The sale of yearling ewes is also limited. Some fine-wool yearling ewes, out of the wool, went at \$34.00; that is the only sale here recently.

A few wool sales from 54 cents to 56 cents for crossbred wool and a reported 60 cents per pound for a good clip of straight fine wool have been made. Most growers seem to prefer storing in their own name, if a satisfactory sale cannot be made at shearing time. No one seems interested in the Government loan program.

—John V. Withers

Vale, Malheur County June 17, 1952

We are generally in need of rain. Feed conditions since June 1st have been above average due to excessive winter moisture and with at least average early spring rainfall. Deeper rooted plants have attained more growth than for several years. My sheep will reach the summer range about the 25th of June. A good part of the ranges are still snow covered and feed should be good. I was able to save about the same number of lambs as last year. We had no losses due to inclement weather. Lambing percentage (range lambing) was

137 percent.

A few sales of wool at 55 cents have been reported here. The clips would grade mostly half-blood and fine. Many growers are placing their wool under the Government program for grading and sale. A few have it stored in their own warehouses, anticipating a strengthening in the market.

The June issue of the National Wool Grower certainly extends a good measure of moral support to the wool and lamb growers. Last year we may have seen where the goal of 50,000,000 might be reached by 1960 but this year the picture has changed to such a degree we will be fortunate to maintain present numbers.

In this area, if wool prices don't advance appreciably, we will find a considerable liquidation of sheep by late fall. There are at present several sizable units of good breeding stock for sale.

Market has been dull or practically non-existent on wool and breeding stock thus far this year.

We are in hopes of some improvement on the wool scene before too long.

—J. R. Arrien

SOUTH DAKOTA

Thunderstorms on 21st and 22nd brought heavy rain to most areas in northeast, and moderate rain to extreme southeast and locally in central. Some areas still extremely dry. Southeast and Black Hills grass still green and providing good grazing. In northeast and north-central dry pastures furnished only limited feed.

Gustave, Harding County
June 26, 1952

We had a very nice spring this year and even though June was quite dry the feed on the range is very good. We have changed from sheep to cattle but have a small bunch of sheep that we run in pastures the year around. We do not graze our stock in the National Forest. Since the spring weather was so nice, there wasn't any serious loss of lambs and more were saved this year than last.

I have not heard of any lambs being contracted but some lambs sold through the Belle Fource Sale ring at \$25.60 per hundred. I also have not heard of any wool being sold. Most of the sheepmen take their wool to town to the wool warehouse and weigh it and leave it there. Some are taking a 40 cents per pound advance on it. We are quite disappointed in the wool market this year compared to last year.

—Dahlin Bros.

Newell, Butte County
June 19, 1952

It seems that wool will be marketed at a much lower price, probably between 50 and 60 cents. Wool at present is being sheared and stored in warehouses, pending some action, either application for a loan or a sale, whatever seems best. At present I do not know of any wool transactions.

Feed was good the first part of June following a rain. More rain is needed now. It is about the same as last year except last June we had no rain at all. The sheep are practically on the same range winter and summer. As soon as the grass is green around the middle of April they are moved to more remote parts.

—Albert Cram

TEXAS

A week of dry, open weather favored cultivation of growing crops, but strong dry winds and hot, daytime temperatures depleting soil moisture critically. Range and pasture feed in good condition in eastern two-thirds, but lack of moisture checked new growth. Rain also needed in west and north-west.

Pendleton

**MEN'S SHIRTS
WOMEN'S SPORTSWEAR
LOUNGING ROBES
BED BLANKETS
RANCHWEAR**

"Always Virgin Wool"

At Your Dealers

Pendleton Woolen Mills
Portland 4, Oregon

R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY
Wool Merchants

273 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Western Headquarters
434 Ness Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

UTAH

Hot and dry, but cooler over week-end. Growth of ranges, dry-land crops, and vegetables retarded by hot, dry winds and lack of rain. Notwithstanding severe winter in some sheep areas, lamb crop better than last year.

WASHINGTON

First half of week very cool, gradually warming to near normal last half. Precipitation above normal in most counties along coast; in east precipitation varied from above to much below normal. First cutting of hay about completed.

Ellensburg, Kittitas County
June 20, 1952

Most of the wool in this section has gone to Portland for storage to wait for buyers or demand. Some mixed-grade range wool has sold at 56 cents and about 46 to 48 cents was paid for ranch wool.

Feed conditions are just good on the late spring range and were dry in the early spring. I graze my sheep on irrigated pastures. A 125 percent lamb crop was saved this year, which was better than last season.

—Sebastian Etulain

FOR SALE

A Limited Number of
**Border Collie
Sheep Dogs**

- ★ Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- ★ Wonderful Pets for Children
- ★ Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!
- \$50.00 either sex—a bargain at any price!



PETERSON'S STOCK FARM
Kerrville, Texas

Name.....
Address.....
City & State.....
Sex..... M.O. Enclosed.....
Send C.O.D.....

SNEEP DOG DIRECTORY

DICKENS, JACK

Walden, Colorado

HANSEN, WYNN S.,

Collinston, Utah

(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

July, 1952

WYOMING

Week warm and dry; no precipitation except a few scattered, light showers in east. Small grain damaged by lack of moisture. All dry-land crops and ranges showing effects of dry weather. Livestock good.

McKinley, Converse County
June 26, 1952

We've had some good rains in our part of Wyoming and I hope they were general. At the ranch we have had about three-fourths of an inch. These recent rains have certainly improved both the crops and the range, as it was getting pretty dry. We needed some moisture to freshen up the range.
—J. B. Wilson

Who's the Best Shepherd?

THE Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association aims to find the answer to this question not later than October 31, 1952. They are sponsoring a shepherd contest this summer. It is open to herders employed by their members.

The contest starts when the herder gets a lamb band and ends when the lambs from the band are shipped or weaned, or not later than October 31, 1952.

The scoring will be based on the following points: range management and control of sheep, 2000; camp operation, 400; dependability of herder, 1100; production or gain on lambs, 1500.

Each contestant scoring at least 4000 points will receive a certificate of accomplishment. All contestants scoring 4500 points or higher will receive a medal in the form of a belt buckle, watch fob or similar item, and special prizes, probably an item of clothing or equipment, will be given, to those ranking first, second and third in the contest.

All of the contestants receiving certificates of accomplishment or higher awards will be honored at an achievement banquet. Camp tenders for winning herders will also receive certificates of accomplishment and will be honored at the same dinner.

The Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Colorado A. & M. College and the meat packing industry are cooperating with the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association in putting on this contest. Ralph Reeve, Craig, Colorado, is chairman of the Association Committee.

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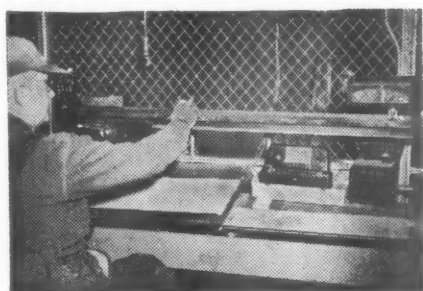
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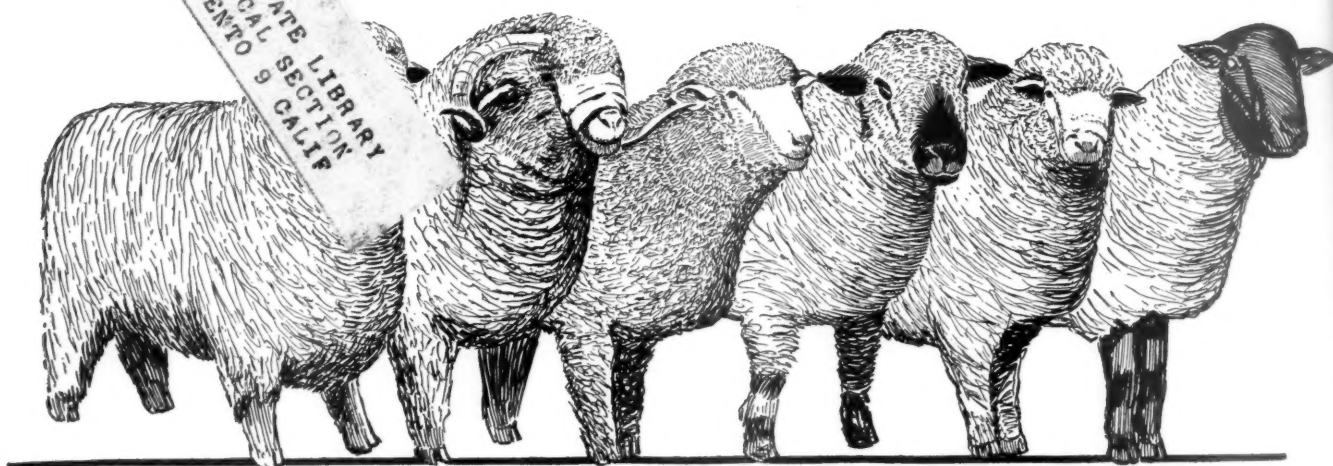
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